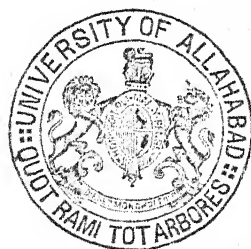


University of Allahabad.

MINUTES

FOR THE YEAR

1899-1900.



Allahabad

PRINTED AT THE PIONEER PRESS

1900

MINUTES OF THE FACULTY OF LAW

FOR THE YEAR 1899-1900.

No. 1.

THE 31ST JULY, 1899.

Members Present:

THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE BANERJI, *in the Chair.*

THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE AIKMAN.	MR. ABDUL MAJID.
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THE HON'BLE PT. BISHANBAR NATH.	PT. SUNDAR LAL.
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MR. S. KARAMAT HUSEIN.	MR. W. K. PORTER.
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I.—The Minutes of the Meeting held on the 1st of March, 1899, were unanimously confirmed.

II.—The Meeting considered the Report by the Subcommittee appointed by the Faculty of Law, under Resolution No. V. of the Meeting held on the 1st March, 1899, to draw up a proposed scheme for the moderating Question-papers for Law-Examinations.

On a *motion* by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Aikman, seconded by Mr. S. Karamat Husein, it was *resolved*:—

- (i) That the Draft Rules for the constitution and working of a Board of Moderators apply only to the Examinations for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws: and
- (ii) That the Draft Rules, so amended, be sent up to the Syndicate in November for approval, and inclusion in the Bye laws of the Syndicate (*vide* Appendix A).

III.—With reference to Resolution No. 141 of the Minutes of the Meeting of the Syndicate held on the 1st April, 1899, and to Regulation No. 11 of the Regulations in Law, the Meeting considered the fixing a date for an Honours-in-Law Examination.

On a *motion* by Pandit Sundar Lal, *seconded* by Mr. S. Karamat Husein, it was *resolved* that the 19th of March, 1900, and following days be fixed for the Honours-in-Law Examination.

P. C. BANERJI,
President.

C. DODD,
Registrar.

APPENDIX A.

*Amended Draft Rules for the constitution and working of a
Board of Moderators for the Examinations for the
Degree of Bachelor of Laws.*

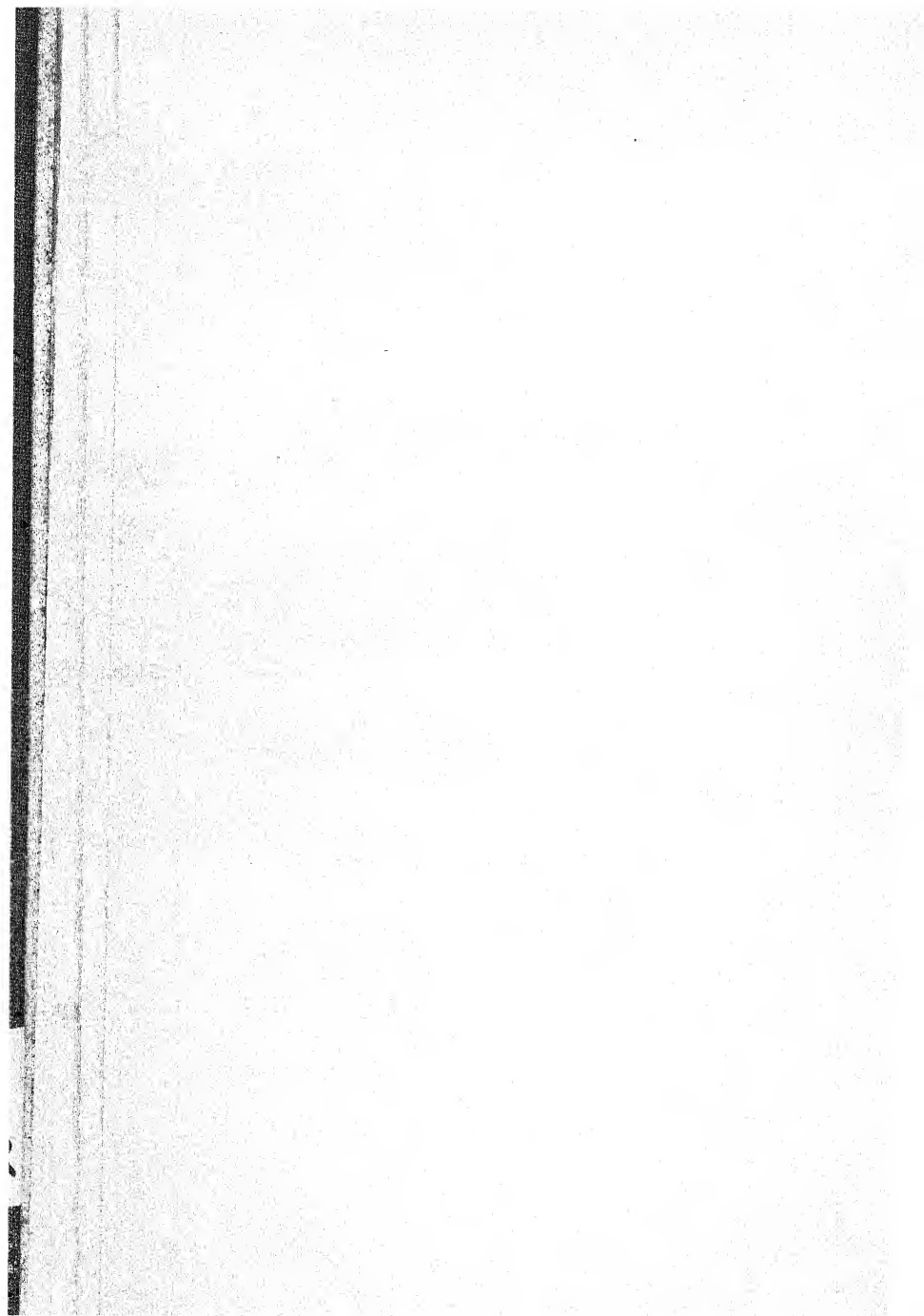
1. The Faculty of Law shall at its Annual Meeting every year appoint a Board consisting of two of its Members, one of whom shall be appointed Convener, to moderate the papers set by the Examiners for the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws, for 1900 and following years.

2. It shall be the duty of the Board to scrutinize the papers set by the Examiners for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws, and the Registrar shall submit such papers to the Board before they are printed or lithographed.

3. The Board may omit any question from or add any question to or alter any question in a paper set by an Examiner, provided that the Members of the Board are unanimous as to the necessity of making such omission, addition, or alteration.

4. In the event of a Member of the Board resigning or being unable to act, the President of the Faculty shall appoint another Member of the Faculty in his place to act till the next Annual Meeting of the Faculty.

31st July, 1899.



MINUTES OF THE SYNDICATE

FOR THE YEAR 1899-1900.

No. 1.

THE 5TH AUGUST, 1899.

Members Present:

THE HON'BLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR (*in the Chair*).

THE DIRECTOR, PUB. INSTRUCTION.	THE PRINCIPAL, QUEEN'S COLLEGE.
THE PRINCIPAL, MUIR CENTRAL COLLEGE.	THE PRINCIPAL, CANNING COLLEGE.
MR. J. MURRAY.	PANDIT SUNDAR LAL.
MR. H. COX.	THE PRINCIPAL, CHRIST-CHURCH COLLEGE.
MAHAMAHOPADHYAYA PT. ADITYA RAM BHATTACHARYA.	MR. J. G. JENNINGS.

1. The Minutes of the Meeting of the Syndicate held on the 1st of April, 1899, were confirmed.

2. Contingent and other bills for the months of March, April, May and June 1899, were passed (*vide* Appendix **A**).

3. With reference to Syndicate Resolution No. 101, dated 4th March, 1899, the Meeting considered the report by the Sub-Committee appointed to draft amendments of Regulations in Science.

It was resolved that the Draft Regulations as now amended (*vide* Appendix **B**) be referred to the Syndicate, to be sent up to the Senate, in November.

4. With reference to Regulation No. 62 of the Regulations in Arts, the Meeting considered whether for the Entrance Examination of female-candidates, a modern

language, in lieu of a classical language, should continue to be taken up for the Examinations of 1901 and following years.

It was *resolved*—

- (i) That for the Entrance Examination of female-candidates, a modern language, in lieu of a classical language, should continue to be taken up : and
- (ii) That this recommendation of the Syndicate be sent up to the Senate for confirmation in November.

5. The Registrar placed before the Meeting letter from the Honorary Secretary, Managing Committee, Central Hindu College, Benares, dated 20th April, 1899, forwarding copy of letter, of same date, from the Honorary Secretary to the Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh (Education Department).

It was resolved that the letters be filed : and that the Honorary Secretary be informed that his request that the letters be included in the Minutes of this Meeting, cannot be complied with.

6. With reference to Syndicate Resolution No. 143, dated 1st April, 1899, the Meeting considered replies from Principals of Colleges and Head Masters of High Schools, concerning the more convenient time for the next Annual Examinations of the University.

On a *motion* by the Director of Public Instruction, *seconded* by Mr. Murray, it was *resolved* :

- (i) That the Examinations commence on the 2nd January, 1900, on which day two papers be given :
- (ii) That on the 3rd January and following days, *one* paper daily be given : and

- (iii) That on each day the Examination commence at 10 A.M.

7. With reference to Syndicate Resolution No. 144, dated 1st April, 1899, the Meeting received suggestions by the Sub-Committee appointed to consider and formulate the leading points or issues of letter from Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, dated 21st March, 1899, and accompanying Memorial by Mr. Ward (*vide* Appendix C).

On a *motion* by the Director of Public Instruction, seconded by Mr. White, it was *resolved* :

- (i) That the consideration of the Sub-Committee's Report be deferred until the November Meeting: and
- (ii) That in the meantime the members of the several Boards of Studies be furnished with copies of the Report; and be invited to place the Syndicate in possession of their views on the subjects with which they are respectively concerned.

8. The Registrar placed before the Meeting letter from the Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, dated 1st May, 1899, recommending that the Victoria High School, Ghazipur, be recognised for the purpose of the School Final-Examination.

It was *resolved* that the Victoria High School, Ghazipur, be so recognised.

9. The Registrar placed before the Meeting a letter from Mr. Mulvany of Queen's College, dated 16th May, 1899, asking for permission to renounce, for this year, any benefit accruing to him under the Bye-law prescribing a *minimum*

payment to Examiners in the B.A. subjects : also suggesting that, in regard to such subjects as Greek or B.A. Latin, candidates be required to give early notice ; and that one-third of the Examination-fee be required in advance, with such early notice, as a guarantee of *bona fides*, and that this portion of the fee be in no case returned ; and that some of the M.A. Examinations also be brought under the same rule.

It was *resolved* that consideration of Mr. Mulvany's letter be postponed to the November Meeting.

10. With reference to Syndicate Resolution No. 61, dated 14th January, 1899, the Registrar laid before the Meeting copy of Resolution by the Committee of Management of the Raipur High School, expressive of appreciation of and gratitude for Raipur having been made an Examination Centre for the Entrance and School Final-Examinations.

It was *resolved* that the Resolution by the Raipur High School Committee be filed.

11. With reference to Syndicate Resolution No. 105 dated 4th March, 1899, the Registrar reported that an extension of leave, on Medical certificate, on half-pay to the end of May, was granted to the Third Clerk, who died on the 18th June, 1899.

It was *resolved* that extension of leave on half-pay, to the end of May, 1899, to the late Third Clerk of the Registrar's Office, is sanctioned.

12. The Registrar reported the appointment probationally from 1st August of Mr. Barlow to the Third Clerkship of the Registrar's Office, on Rs.30 *per mensem*.

It was *resolved* that the appointment probationally of Mr. Barlow, to the Third Clerkship in the Registrar's Office, is approved.

13. Under Bye-law No. 16, and with reference to Syndicate Resolution No. 26, dated 7th March, 1899, the Registrar reported, for confirmation, that, Mr. Knox Johnson having expressed his inability to examine in the M.A. History Papers (3rd and 4th), and likewise in the B.A. History 2nd Paper for the next January Examinations, the Convener of the Board has nominated Mr. T. Beck and Mr. T. W. Arnold as Mr. Johnson's substitutes in the M.A. and B.A. Examinations, respectively: also that Mr. J. C. Oman having expressed his inability to examine in B.A. and B.Sc. Chemistry (Paper I), the Convener of the Board has nominated Mr. P. Mukarji, of the Calcutta Presidency College, as a substitute.

It was *resolved* that the appointments of the substituted Examiners named be confirmed.

14. The Meeting considered, with reference to Syndicate Resolution No. 120, dated 6th March, 1895, the appointment of an Honorary Secretary of the University Sports' Tournament Committee.

It was *resolved* that the Rev. Mr. Crosthwaite of Christ-Church College, be invited to undertake the duties of the Honorary Secretary, during the absence from India of Mr. H. O. Budden.

15. With reference to Syndicate Resolutions No. 24 (a), dated 3rd August, 1895, and No. 65, dated 7th December, 1895, the Registrar laid on the table an application for the affiliation of the Jaipur Maharaja's College to the M.A. Standard.

It was *resolved* that consideration of the application be postponed to the November Meeting.

16. The Meeting considered letter, dated 17th July, 1899, from the Under-Secretary to Government, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh, with reference to a proposal to fix a *minimum* age for candidates for the Entrance and School Final-Examinations.

It was *proposed* by the Director of Public Instruction, and *seconded* by the Principal of the Canning College, that a *minimum* age of 16 years be fixed, to take effect for the Examinations of 1902 and subsequent years.

Pandit Sundar Lal *proposed* the following *amendment*, "That the *minimum* age for candidates for the Entrance and School Final-Examinations be fixed at 15 years."

This was *seconded* by Pandit Aditya Ram Bhattacharya. The *amendment* was lost. The original *motion*, by the Director of Public Instruction, was *carried*.

It was *resolved*—

- (i) That the *motion* by the Director of Public Instruction be sent up to the Senate at the Meeting on the 13th November:
- (ii) That in the meantime the Registrar of the Calcutta University be requested to be good enough to furnish this University with information as to the *reasons* for which the Calcutta University abolished an age limit for candidates for the Entrance Examination.

17. The Meeting considered nominations by the President of the Faculty of Law, of Examiners for the LL.B. Examination of 1899.

It was *resolved* that the nominations by the President of the Faculty of Law be *confirmed*.

18. The Meeting considered an application by the Head Master of the Central Hindu College, Benares, for permission to appear at the next B.Sc. Examination.

It was *resolved* that as the Regulations in Science do not admit of the application being granted, the Syndicate has not the power to grant the permission asked for.

19. The Meeting considered an application, forwarded by the Principal, Muir Central College, from Bhura Lal Hiran, 5th year class, enquiring whether a candidate who passed the B.A. Examination in 1899 and wishes to obtain the M.A. Degree in 1901, must pass the first D.Sc. Examination to be held in December 1899 (or January 1900) or whether he may appear for both the First D.Sc. and Second D.Sc. Examinations in 1901.

On a *motion* by the Director of Public Instruction, *seconded* by Mr. H. Cox, it was *resolved* :

That the candidate be informed he may appear at the First D.Sc. Examination in 1900, and for the Second D.Sc. in 1901.

20. The Meeting considered an application by Bhagwati Charan Dube, forwarded by the Principal, Muir Central College, for permission to appear either (1) in the M.A. Examination of next year, or (2) in the First D.Sc. Examination next December (or January).

On a *motion* by the Director of Public Instruction, *seconded* by Pandit Sundar Lal, it was *resolved* :

That the applicant may appear at the First D.Sc. Examination in January 1900, provided he attend lectures in a College affiliated, in Science, to this University.

R. S. AIKMAN,
Vice-Chancellor.

C. DODD,
Registrar.

APPENDIX A.

*Contingent and other bills for the months of March, April,
May and June, 1899.*

Month and date.	Details of Expenditure.	Amount.
CONTINGENT BILLS.		Rs. a. p.
March, 31st.	By bill paid Clock-maker for February, 1899 ...	1 0 0
" ... "	" Lamp-oil for ditto ...	0 8 0
" ... "	" Postage due on a bearing cover ...	0 1 0
" ... "	" <i>Ekka</i> and coolie-hire, &c. (Convocation) ...	2 6 0
" ... "	" Honorary Secretary, Mayo Hall, for chairs (Convocation) ...	6 9 3
" ... "	" Messrs. M. B. Nephew & Co., for durries (Convocation) ...	3 0 0
" ... "	" Hand-cart hire ...	1 10 0
" ... "	" Principal, M. C. College, for telegrams, &c. ...	9 12 0
" ... "	" Money-order Commission ...	0 4 0
" ... "	" Twelve <i>gunny</i> bags ...	3 0 0
" ... "	" <i>Dafti's</i> account ...	0 4 6
" ... "	" Superintendent, Government Press (Miscellaneous Printing) ...	25 6 3
" ... "	" Cost of Telegrams ...	2 4 0
" ... "	" Transit charges for Answer-books returned ...	10 0 0
" ... "	" Deputy Collector for Service Postage stamps ...	50 0 0
TOTAL		116 1 0
April, 30th.	By bill paid Clock-maker for March, 1899 ...	1 0 0
" ... "	" Lamp-oil ditto ...	0 8 0
" ... "	" Coolie and <i>ekka</i> -hire ...	0 6 0
" ... "	" Messrs. Shapurji & Co., for 25 paper-clips ...	6 4 0
" ... "	" Assistant Superintendent, Alfred Park, for flowers (Convocation) ...	6 0 0
Carried over		14 2 0

*Contingent and other bills for the Months of March, April,
May and June, 1899—(contd.)*

Month and date.	Details of Expenditure.				Amount.
CONTINGENT BILLS—(concl'd.)					Rs. a. p.
		Brought forward	...	...	14 2 0
April 30th.	By bill paid	Conveyance hire	...	...	0 15 0
"	"	Postage due on 3 bearing covers	...	...	0 2 0
"	"	One Punkha coolie for 13 days in April, 1899	...	...	1 8 0
"	"	<i>Daftri's</i> account	...	...	0 12 9
"	"	Telegrams	...	...	1 9 0
"	"	Superintendent, Government Press (Miscellaneous Printing)	...	...	0 15 3
"	"	Deputy Collector for Service Postage stamps	...	...	30 0 0
TOTAL				...	50 0 0
May 31st.	By bill paid	Hot-weather Establishment for April, 1899	...	...	4 12 0
"	"	Clock-maker for April, 1899	...	...	1 0 0
"	"	Lamp-oil ditto	...	...	0 8 0
"	"	Cost of a <i>Khas Tattee</i>	...	...	2 8 0
"	"	Money-order Commission	...	...	0 6 0
"	"	<i>Daftri's</i> account	...	...	0 7 0
"	"	Transit charges	...	...	7 5 3
"	"	Deputy Collector for Service Postage stamps	...	...	30 0 0
TOTAL				...	46 14 3
June 30th.	By bill paid	Hot-weather Establishment for May, 1899	...	...	5 0 0
"	"	Clock-maker for May, 1899	...	...	1 0 0
"	"	Lamp-oil ditto	...	...	0 8 0
"	"	Carpenter for petty repairs	...	...	0 12 0
"	"	Cost of a bottle of Methylated spirits	...	...	0 10 0
"	"	<i>Daftri's</i> account	...	...	0 13 0
"	"	Telegrams	...	...	1 6 0
TOTAL				...	10 1 0

*Contingent and other bills for the months of March, April,
May and June, 1889—(concl'd.)*

Month and date,	Details of Expenditure,	Amount.
		Rs. a. p.
OTHER BILLS.		
March, 31st.	By bill paid Confidential printing ...	... 22 15 0
" ... "	Do. do. ...	... 1,988 12 0
" ... "	Mr. A. Venis, Travelling allowance,	38 4 0
" ... "	Mr. M. J. White, ditto	86 8 0
" ... "	Bank of Bengal, 125 Cheques	7 13 0
" ... "	Manager, <i>Indian Daily Telegraph</i> , for Advertisements	29 4 0
" ... "	Manager, <i>Advocate</i> , for Advertisements	18 12 0
" ... "	Manager, <i>Pioneer</i> , for Advertisements	18 12 0
" ... "	Manager, <i>Pioneer</i> for (Miscellaneous Printing)	1,042 11 0
" ... "	Manager, <i>Pioneer</i> (Answer-books)...	590 8 0
" ... "	Do. do. (Transit charges)	65 6 6
April 30th ...	Messrs. Phelps & Co., for Chancellor's Gown and Cap	144 8 0
May 31st ...	Principal, Queen's College, Benares, Examination Centre charges	60 6 0
" ... "	Manager, <i>Pioneer</i> Press (Miscellaneous Printing)	157 0 0
June 30th ...	Officer in charge of Treasury, for Audit fee for 1898 Accounts	100 0 0

TRUST FUND.

March 31st.	By bill paid Principal, M. C. College, Sir Charles Elliott Scholarship for 1898 Scholar (1st half-year)	210 0 0
" ... "	Messrs. J. C. Boseck & Co., Jubilee Gold Medals for 1899	34 0 0
" ... "	Messrs. J. C. Boseck & Co., Ikbal Gold Medal for 1899	47 0 0
" ... "	Messrs. J. C. Boseck & Co., Lumsden Gold Medal for 1899	50 0 0

MISCELLANEOUS.

April 30th.	By bill paid Mr. J. G. MacGowan for 20 days in March, 1899, at Rs. 20 <i>per mensem</i> , for Officiating for 3rd Clerk, on leave	12 14 3
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APPENDIX B.

(DRAFT.)

REGULATIONS IN SCIENCE.

Bachelor of Science.

1. As in the Calendar.

2. To qualify for the degree of Bachelor of Science, every candidate shall be required to show a competent knowledge of Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry.

3. (a) Any person who has, for not less than two academical years after passing the Intermediate Examination in Physics and Chemistry, prosecuted a regular course of study* in each of the prescribed Science subjects at an institution affiliated in Science to this University, may be admitted to the Examination on payment of a fee of thirty rupees.

(b) Any Graduate in Arts of this University who, after a regular course of study at an institution affiliated in Science, passed in the Examination on which he graduated in any two of the three prescribed Science subjects, may, on payment of a fee of thirty rupees, be admitted to the B.Sc. Examination, provided he has for not less than one academical year after graduating, prosecuted a regular course of study* in the third Science subject at an institution affiliated in Science to this University: such a candidate may present himself for examination in that third subject only and shall, on passing in that subject, be deemed qualified for the Degree of Bachelor of Science (but shall not be classed) without re-examination in the two Science subjects in which he passed in the B.A. Examination on which he graduated.

4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, as 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 in the Calendar, respectively.

* Less than 75 *per cent.* of attendance shall not be deemed prosecution of a regular course of study.

9. The Examination shall be partly by means of printed papers: and partly practical. In Mathematics the Examination shall be by printed papers only.

10. After each Examination the Syndicate shall publish a list, arranged in three divisions, each division in alphabetical order, of the candidates who have been examined and found qualified in all three subjects. They shall also, in each subject, publish a list (arranged in order of merit) of such candidates as shall have, in that subject, gained not less than 75 *per cent.* of full marks, such candidates being deemed to have taken honours in that subject. They shall also publish a list, arranged in alphabetical order, of those of the candidates under Regulation 3 (b) who have been examined and found qualified in one subject only.

11. As in the Calendar.

Doctor of Science.

12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17. As in the Calendar.

18. Candidates for the First or Second D.Sc. Examinations shall intimate to the Registrar the subject in which they desire to be examined at least six weeks, and candidates for the Third D.Sc., at least nine months before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

19, 20, 21. As in the Calendar.

APPENDIX A.

Certificate.

(p. 151 of Calendar for 1898-99.)

I certify that the above-named candidate has satisfied

This certificate is to be signed by the Principal of an institution affiliated in Science to this University.

me by the production of the Registrar's Certificate, that he passed the Intermediate Examination of the University of Allahabad having taken the subjects of Physics and Chemistry (or

the equivalent Examination of the University of _____); that he has regularly attended lectures in Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry and courses of Practical Instruction in the Physical and Chemical Laboratories of this College for not less than two academical years after passing the Intermediate Examination; that I know nothing against his character which ought to debar him from graduating in Science; and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

The _____ 19 .

Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate.

Same as in Calendar for 1898-99, p. 152.

Form of application, &c., for candidates under Regulation 3 (b) of Regulations in Science, who wish to be examined in one subject only.

To

THE REGISTRAR OF THE

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science in the subject of _____ only.

The fee* of 30 rupees is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.,

.....B.A.

* The fee must be paid in Cash, or by a Treasury Transfer Receipt or Currency Note (registered). Postage Stamps, or Post Office orders will not be received.

N.B.—This application and the Examination-fee must be sent in the same cover, registered or presented by hand.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has satisfied me by the production of the

This certificate is to be signed by the Principal of an institution affiliated in Science to this University.

Registrar's Certificate, that he has passed the B.A. Examination of the University of Allahabad having

taken the following two Science subjects, viz., _____ and _____; that he has prosecuted a regular course of instruction in the third Science subject, viz., _____ in this College for not less than one academical year after graduating; that I know nothing against his character which ought to debar him from graduating in Science; and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

The _____ 19 .

Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate.

Name.

Age, in years and months.

Name of father or guardian.

Date of passing the Entrance or School Final-Examination.

Date of passing the Intermediate Examination.

Date of passing the B.A. Examination.

Name of institution at which Candidate studied when preparing for the B.A. Examination.

District and town or village where resident.

Race (i.e., nation, tribe, &c., &c.).

Religion.

Caste, if any.

Whether he has appeared at the B.Sc. Examination of any previous year.

.....B.A.

(Signature of candidate.)

*Certificate of passing in the B.Sc. Examination, for B.A.
Candidates under Regulation 3(b) Regulations in
Science, who have been examined in one Science subject
only.*

This is to certify that _____, B.A., having
previously qualified in the following two Science subjects,
viz., _____ and _____, attained the Degree of
Bachelor of Science in this University by qualifying in
_____ in the Examination of 19 .

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD, }
The _____ 19 . }

Registrar.

APPENDIX C.

FROM

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH,

To

THE REGISTRAR,

ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY.

Dated Allahabad, 21st March, 1899.

SIR,

I AM directed to request that you will invite the attention of the Syndicate of the University to the remarks made by the Chancellor in his address on the occasion of the Convocation on the subject—

(a) of the complaint regarding what is viewed a disparity of treatment between the Science Course and the Language, History and Philosophy Courses ; and

(b) of the disadvantage at which Science graduates are placed who choose the Law as their profession and of the necessity that appears to exist for demanding of Science graduates a wider and more accurate knowledge of English.

2. In this connection I am to forward, for the information of the Syndicate, a copy of a memorial addressed to the Chancellor by Mr. A. Ward, one of the Fellows of the University.

3. The Chancellor would be glad to be advised by the Syndicate on the points specially referred to above, and he would ask them to consider whether there are any other matters in the memorial which, in their opinion, deserve further consideration or are likely to lead to any practical conclusions.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

H. R. C. HAILEY,

Under-Secretary,

For Secretary to Government, N.-W. P. and Oudh.

APPENDIX C—(continued.)

To His Honour the Chancellor of the University of Allahabad.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR :—

THERE is a strong feeling among some, who are well qualified to speak with authority, that the educational policy of the Allahabad University is not conducive to the best interests of education, and that this failure on the part of the University is largely due to the form of its internal government. It is accordingly the object of this memorial to point out these alleged causes of failure, and to suggest reforms which, if carried out, might secure better results in the future.

The Syndicate of the Allahabad University consists at present of a heterogeneous collection of Principals, Professors, Judges, Barristers, Engineers and non-descript. This motley body is the executive head of the University, and besides settling questions of discipline and procedure, discharges the duty of electing Examiners, and prescribing courses of studies ; the former of these without even consulting the Boards, and the latter occasionally in opposition to their deliberately expressed opinion. The President of the Syndicate, or Vice-Chancellor of the University, has always been chosen from the non-educational members of the University, who can only spare time to attend the meetings of the Syndicate, when not otherwise engaged in their official duties. One disastrous consequence of such a state of things is that the time during which the Syndicate can sit is limited, and many important questions are hurriedly disposed of, or procrastinated to bring the meeting to an end. Although some of the members of the Syndicate have travelled hundreds of miles to attend, the time fixed for the meeting to begin is generally 5 P.M. on a Saturday, thus admirably suiting the convenience of a Judge or Barrister, though compelling a Principal of a College to waste his whole day in Laurie's Hotel.

Another great objection to the post of Vice-Chancellor being held by a non-educational officer, is the extra weight given to the opinion of one who is not an expert in the science of education. If we turn

to the University of Cambridge, we find that the Vice-Chancellor is always the head of a College, and that the tenure of office is only for a year. A similar system might well be adopted in India.

A more serious matter than the above is the supreme power that the Syndicate claims of finally adjudicating on questions of pure educational policy, such as the courses of study for the various degrees. It is true that the Boards of Studies and Faculties may bring any matters concerning their work to the notice of the Syndicate or Faculties, and that frequently the Syndicate has actually followed the advice so given. Unfortunately, however, the Syndicate has not always done so, and on several occasions has legislated directly without consulting the Boards, in a manner detrimental to the interests of education. Members of the Syndicate with whom I have expostulated on their action have almost invariably made the same reply, that they did not understand the matter, but A. or B. said so or so and they acted on his opinion. The conclusion to be drawn, is either that the Syndicate is composed of members who are not competent to discharge their duties, or that it deals with questions that lie outside the scope of its legitimate action. A case in illustration of the above charge is afforded by the action of the Syndicate with regard to the Mathematical Examinations of the B.A. and B.Sc. degrees. To enable the points at issue to be clearly grasped, I will give a history of the Science degrees from their inception.

On the 28th October, 1892, I addressed a letter to the Registrar of the University, which was laid before the Syndicate on December 12th, 1892. The letter was referred to the Faculty of Arts, and was duly laid before them on January 10th, 1893. The letter is printed in the Minutes of this meeting. Its last paragraph was as follows:—

“In conclusion, I beg to hope that the Syndicate will see fit to revise the whole of the regulations for the B.A. and M.A. Science course, and above all things will put the practical side of the Examination on a much more thorough basis.”

At the suggestion of Mr. Boutflower, it was unanimously decided to invite the Members of the Board of Studies in Physical Science, and the Professor of Physical Science in Muir Central College, Queen's College and Agra College, to form a committee to report to the Faculty of Arts on the regulations for the B.A. and M.A. Examinations, far as these relate to Physical Science including Chemistry.

This Committee duly met on March 31st, 1893, and their report was laid before the Syndicate on August 12th, 1893, and by them referred to the Faculty of Arts. It was laid before this Faculty on October 31st, 1893, when it was decided, that, in future, text-books be not prescribed for the Physical Science course, and that candidates taking up Physical Science in the B. course be allowed to take up the further course of Mathematics instead of English Literature. These recommendations of the Faculty of Arts were dealt with by the Syndicate on March 3rd. At this meeting it was suggested that a Faculty of Science should be established, and it was decided that the matter should be brought up at the next Senate Meeting. This was duly done, and it was decided to make application to the Governor-General in Council for the requisite power.

The Government of India, before granting the power to establish a Faculty of Science, asked to be furnished with the arguments advanced in the Senate for and against the proposal. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the N.-W. P. and Oudh also particularly asked to be informed to what extent the proposed Science Examinations would differ from the B. course. The correspondence is printed on page 13 *et seq.* of the University Minutes for the year 1894-95.

A memorandum which I wrote on this question I append below, and from the views thus expressed four years ago, I have not one word to withdraw :

“ I am strongly of opinion that in the Examinations for the Arts degree, a too extensive knowledge of English Literature is required. A colloquial knowledge of the English Language is undoubtedly quite necessary, but all time spent on obtaining much more than this, is very largely taken from time and studies that should be devoted to developing the intellectual powers. The common complaint against the native servants of Government, is not want of power to read and write English correctly, but a want of self-reliance and judgment. A course of experimental Science, where these qualities are required at every step, is much more calculated to rouse the dormant intellectual faculties of the natives of this country, than a study of Pope's Essay of Man, &c. ; but with the limited time at their disposal, it is impossible to do both.

“ At the present time the training in our Colleges proceeds on two lines--the Literary and Philosophical, and the Scientific. In these

provinces the large majority adopt the former course, and the result is eminently unsatisfactory. If two different degrees are given for the two courses, the effect of the two trainings can be watched with ease, and future action can then be based upon just experience. But in order for the experiment to be a fair one, the course of training should be wholly determined by those who have benefited by a similar training, and it is to secure this end that a Faculty of Science is urgently needed.

"This is not the place to discourse at length upon the relative merits of a Philosophical and Scientific training, but it is worthy of note that the custom so largely prevailing in India, of at once putting the unsatisfactory and intensely ignorant product of the F.A. Examinations on to a course of Philosophy, is a procedure unknown in any other part of the Educational World, and is, I believe, mainly responsible for the disastrous failure of our educational system. Education is very much more advanced in Madras, where the Scientific element is very much stronger; and in Japan, where it is pre-eminent and Philosophy nowhere, we have a country that has made more strides in twenty years than India will in two hundred, at its present rate of progress.

"I am of opinion that the present B. course should be absorbed in the new Science courses."

When eventually the Faculty of Science was established, the B. course was allowed to remain, and has ever since proved a stumbling-block in the way of progress.

The requisite authority to grant degrees in Science was given to the University in December, 1894, and the Syndicate asked the Boards of Studies in Mathematics and Physical Science to draw up a scheme of subjects of Examination.

This Conjoint Board met on December 15th and drafted a scheme which was not materially different from the scheme for the B.Sc. Examinations, now in force. It provided that candidates for the B.Sc. degree should be examined in :

1. Mathematics.
2. Physics.
3. Chemistry.

The course prescribed in Physics was an advanced course, while the Chemistry course was much more elementary, containing no organic Chemistry.

At this time there was no Professor who devoted his time to teaching Chemistry alone, and before putting forward a scheme of Advanced Chemistry and Elementary Physics, it was thought advisable to wait until Muir College at least possessed a Professor of Chemistry of the same standing as any other Professor. The time has now clearly come when such an alternative scheme might be put forward.

The point, however, of importance at present is, that it was not considered that the Chemistry course was as difficult as the Physic course, but that the two were to be taken together *as in the past*.

The question of the B. course for the B.A. degree was referred to the Conjoint Board of Studies of the Syndicate. Owing to opportunity on the part of the Registrar, Mr. Cox and Mr. Murray drafted a joint note before I could consult with them, and suggested that B. course students should be compelled to take up Mathematics, with either Physics or Chemistry. On my meeting Messrs. Cox and Murray we considered the question of retaining the B. course, and eventually drew up the subjoined note, which was forwarded to the Syndicate.

"The Boards of Studies in Mathematics and Physical Science at their meeting on December 15th, did not consider the B.A. degree. The undersigned members think that it is not advisable to retain the B. course. Both the Mathematics and Physics as proposed for the B.Sc. are harder than in the present course for the B.A., and if they were taken in conjunction with English Literature, would be more than ought to be included in a two-years' course. It will be altogether impracticable to have two different courses of study, and different Examinations in the same subjects, and as the standard required for the B.Sc. degree is no higher than is necessary for an adequate training in these subjects, we therefore recommend the omission of the B. Course.

(Sd.) A. W. WARD.

HOMERSHAM COX.

JOHN MURRAY."

This note was considered by the Syndicate on February 2nd, 1895, and the question of the abolition of the B. course was passed over. At the annual meeting of the Senate on March 6th, 1895, the regulations for the B.Sc. degree were passed, and the B. course was retained, Chemistry and Physics being made alternative subjects.

The B.Sc. course of study thus laid down was, in my opinion, a highly satisfactory one. The standard was high, though, as experience has shown us, not too high, and the large amount of practical work required, made the work interesting. It repelled idlers, but attracted students who preferred knowledge to cram. A more useful knowledge of English was obtained by daily contact with English-speaking demonstrators in the laboratory, than by the interchange of a few words with a Professor dealing with classes of 70 or 80 at a time. Moreover, it seems not unlikely it is more profitable to study the English of Clark Maxwell or any modern science writer than to worry out the meaning of ribald passages from Sheridan's *Rivals* or any of Shakespeare's plays; while it is seriously open to question whether it is worth anybody's while to study the nautical terms and slang phrases of Captain Marryat's *Peter Simple*. It is worthy of note here that one of the first B.Sc. graduates has recently passed into Rurki, being placed 3rd on the list, although competing with Europeans. The popularity of the B.Sc. Examination, however, received a severe blow from Sir John Edge. At the Senate Meeting of March 2nd, 1896, Sir John Edge moved a resolution to the effect that, candidates for the LL.B. Examination must have passed the B.A. Examination.

I moved an amendment to the effect that, after the words Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science should be added. This amendment was hotly opposed by Sir John Edge, on the ground that there was no Examination in English for the B.Sc. degree, while admitting the superiority of a Science training. It was pointed out to the meeting that the Science course involved a large amount of reading, and that our best students favoured the Science course, and my amendment was carried. But as Sir John Edge is in no sense an educational expert, and can have had no detailed knowledge of the methods of teaching in our Colleges, it is not to be wondered at that he failed to understand the question at issue. Important questions of Sanitary or Medical Science are frequently treated in a similar way by the ignorant public. These remarks would, however, have been unnecessary but for the sequel. The High Court, presided over by

Sir John Edge, framed and promulgated a rule that every student, before joining a Law class, must take his degree in English Literature up to the B.A. standard. This act of the High Court rendered the decision of the Senate of no avail, and in my opinion Sir John Edge abused his powers to attain that end. If Sir John Edge thought it advisable that B.Sc. students should pass an examination in English before proceeding to the LL.B. Examination, it would have been quite easy to secure that end, by holding a preliminary LL.B. Examination, which both B.A. and B.Sc. would have to pass, and such an examination could have been adopted to secure the object that Sir John Edge had in view more adequately than the B.A. Examination in English does. Such a motion would not, I think, have been opposed at all, and, as far as I am concerned, would have received my warm support.

The present state of things has struck a great blow at B.Sc. students. B.A. graduates can at once proceed to their legal studies, while B.Sc. graduates have all the trouble, annoyance and expense of further obtaining the B.A. degree. The evil is greater than appears, for the action of the High Court has cast a slur on the Science course, has snubbed the University, and has taken a position of dictator of educational policy which it is utterly unfit to fill.

I now turn to the action of the Syndicate, with regard to the course of Mathematical studies.

A Board of Studies, consisting of Messrs. Boutflower, Cox, Murray and Ward, recommended the Syndicate to amalgamate the two courses of Mathematics for the B.A. degree into one, defined as follows :—

MATHEMATICS.

The subjects of Examination are—

Algebra,
Trigonometry,
Analytical Geometry,
Differential Calculus,
Integral Calculus,

as in any of the usual text-books.

Dynamics (Statics, Kinematics, Kinetics) including motion in curves, simple harmonic motions in central orbits under the law of inverse square, moments of inertia, and simple cases of motion of a rigid body as in Hicks's Dynamics.

The following books are suggested :—

Maxwell, Matter and Motion ; Boufflower, Dynamics ; Hicks's Dynamics or Loney's Treatise on Dynamics.

Hydrostatics,

as in Sanderson, Greaves or Besant.

The Examination will consist of four papers as follows :—

1. Dynamics.
2. Hydrostatics, Algebra, Trigonometry.
3. Analytical Geometry.
4. Differential and Integral Calculus.

This scheme was laid before the Syndicate on February 2nd, 1895, and was adopted. Mr. T. C. Lewis, the Director of Public Instruction, occupied the chair, and has signed the minutes.

At the Syndicate Meeting held on August 3rd, 1895, a letter was read from the Principal of Queen's College, with a memo. on the same subject by the Professor of Mathematics, Queen's College (Babu Mahendra Nath Dutt), asking for a further defining of the Mathematics for the B.Sc., and pointing out that the course for the B.A. as now expressed goes, in certain respects, beyond the Mathematics course for the M.A.

It was resolved that the Registrar refer the correspondence to the Board of Mathematics, with the request that it may receive the Board's early attention.

The question was eventually brought up at a meeting of the Faculty of Science held on November 6th, 1895, and was thoroughly discussed.

The views of the Board who drew up the scheme were laid before the meeting by myself. I explained that it was desired to throw the responsibility of teaching entirely on the lecturer in charge of his class, and that it was the experience of independent teachers, that a too definite prescription of studies by the University handicapped their work, especially in India. Indian students are very quick in informing their lecturer that he is going beyond the course. So long as a lecturer can follow his own method he can teach, but if he is to follow the dictation of the Syndicate, he will degenerate into a crammer and

his work into cramming. Students should be led to concentrate their attention entirely on their lectures and reading prescribed by their lecturer, and not encouraged to constantly think about their final examinations. This object, it was deemed, could be best secured by the programme the Board had drawn up.

The doctrine thus laid down was strongly supported by the two Secretaries to Government in the Public Works Department, and in fact has been adopted by them in the Faculty of Engineering. The position of the crammers was maintained by Mr. A. Thompson, Principal of Agra College, who after maintaining that candidates must know on what they were going to be examined, essentially said that if the Board would not alter their scheme, the Syndicate would do it. No formal resolution was passed, but the attitude of the Faculty was undoubtedly one of support to the Board. Mr. Cox said that he would be glad to give his opinion on any point of teaching referred to him and the matter dropped. The entry made in the minute is : "It was resolved that Mr. Cox be asked to be good enough to prepare Notes for circulation for the guidance of lecturers in the B.Sc. course in Mathematics." The names of the proposer and seconder are, however, not given, and the so-called resolution was a mere private arrangement between the Principals of Queen's College and Agra College. The main point to be noticed is, *that no reference whatever was made to the Board of Studies*, and the original scheme propounded was unaltered.

This action of the Faculty was approved by the Syndicate on December 7th, 1895.

On March 2nd, 1896, the Faculty of Arts resolved "that the Meeting regrets to have to inform the Syndicate that no report was received from the Board of Studies in Mathematics, and the Faculty of Arts is therefore unable to make any recommendation regarding the course of Mathematics for the Arts Examination of 1898."

The regret of this Meeting will be properly appreciated when I point out that the Syndicate, at a meeting held on February 2nd, 1895, had ruled that in future the Board of Studies in Mathematics was to be appointed by the Faculty of Science and was to report to that Faculty. Moreover, the Faculty of Arts, at a meeting held on November 4th, 1895, had referred any report of the Board of Studies in Mathematics to the Faculty of Science.

A Syndicate Meeting was held on March 4th, 1895, when the above regret of the Faculty of Arts was laid before it by the Registrar. The Registrar also took it upon himself to inform the meeting that no report had been received by the Faculty of Science—a statement, by the way, the Faculty does not appear to have authorised. The Syndicate then resolved that the Meeting regrets that no report had been received from either the Faculty of Arts or Science. Without dilating on the casual way in which the Syndicate does its business as evidenced by the above, it is sufficient to point out that Boards of Studies are only supposed to report any changes they may wish to make, and that as the course of study in Mathematics did not in the opinion of the Board require any change, no report was necessary.

On March 3rd, 1897, it was resolved at a meeting of the Faculty of Science that a Sub-Committee, consisting of Messrs. Cox, Murray, Thompson and Ward, be appointed to further define the scope of the courses in Mathematics, and that they should report to the Syndicate on April 3rd, next. This motion was agreed to by Mr. Lewis, and it does not appear that it was opposed by any of the five members of the Faculty of Arts, who are also members of the Syndicate.

A Meeting of the Syndicate was held the same day, at which Mr. Lewis proposed and carried the following motion :

“There being no report from the Board of Studies in Mathematics, it is not considered desirable to wait until April for a report by a Sub-Committee of the Faculty of Science to further define the scope of the courses in Mathematics for the B.Sc. and B.A. Examinations, and that the following courses in Mathematics are adopted for 1899, viz :—

- (1) Analytical Geometry (limited to rectangular axes).
- (2) Differential Calculus (as in Williamson, Chapters I—V and IX).
- (3) Integral Calculus (as in Edward's Integral Calculus, Chapters I—VI).
- (4) Dynamics—Hicks's Dynamics :

There will be two question-papers only.

It was further resolved that the said courses of Mathematics be introduced for the Examination of 1898 also.

The resolution implies a statement that is false as to fact. The implication is that the Board of Studies were *asked* to further define the course of Mathematics. The only thing referred to them by the Syndicate was the letter and enclosure laid before the Syndicate on March 2nd, 1895, by the Principal of Queen's College, and their answer to this was laid before the Faculty of Science on November 6th, 1895. The Faculty made no reference whatever to the Board of Studies, but on the contrary approved of their scheme and the sound principles upon which it was based.

Fundamental alterations of a course of studies without notice are altogether without precedent. In fact they would be impossible in any courses except Mathematics and Physics. In other courses the subjects included are mentioned in the Regulations and can only be altered by the Senate. A month's notice must be given of any proposed alteration. This was the case with Mathematics also till 1895, when the subjects studied were omitted from the Regulations and were mentioned only in the Bye-laws of the Syndicate. It was not supposed that important changes would be made without due notice. Hitherto it has been the practice to bring all such changes before the Faculty in November, then before the Syndicate, and finally before the Senate in March. Thus every Fellow of the University had an opportunity of taking part in the discussion.

There is always a strong presumption against lowering the standard in any particular branch of knowledge. What would be thought of the Royal College of Surgeons, for instance, if it is suddenly decided that the head and neck should be omitted from the next Examination in Anatomy. In England, or indeed anywhere in Europe, such a thing would be impossible, and an examining body which took such a step would ruin its reputation. All progress should be very cautious and gradual, but there should be no steps backward. Any change in the way of lowering the standard requires to be justified by the clearest and most convincing reasons.

As a matter of fact, no such reasons have been produced. The only evidence of a course being too severe is furnished either (a) by the results of examinations, or (b) by the reports of teachers. The Syndicate were not willing to wait to see the results of the examinations, although these were held only a month later. No report was received from any European teacher that the course was too long. In the

Muir College it was found possible to go through the whole course once, to revise it a first time, and then again to revise it a second time.

It is said that the smallness of the number of candidates was a sufficient reason for reducing the course. It is curious that this should first have been discovered between 1 P.M. and 5 P.M. on March 3rd, 1897. These candidates have been studying for two years and their names had been entered for the examinations in the previous January.

With reference to the above argument the following remarks made by Mr. Boutflower in 1893, may be quoted. In that year it was proposed to lighten the further course of Mathematics for the B.A., as experience had shown that few candidates took it up. The Syndicate on that occasion did not act so quickly as in 1897, but waited till they had obtained the advice of the Board of Studies in Mathematics. Mr. Boutflower wrote: "In reply I have the honour to say that the paucity of the candidates who take up this course does not seem to me a sufficient means for lightening it, unless it can also be shown that the course is too long to be read in conjunction with the other courses in English and Mathematics in the two years between the Intermediate and the B.A. Examinations by a young man of fairly good Mathematical ability. I did not, however, find that this was so, when I had to teach the course in the Muir College, and I have never heard it objected to on these grounds by other Professors of Mathematics. It is probable that if the course were lightened, a few more candidates might present themselves for examination in it. But they would be at the best but shoddy mathematicians—students of the class who endeavour to pass Mathematical examinations by committing processes and formulæ to memory, instead of assimilating them, and I cannot but think that such young men would be more likely to derive benefit from the study of History and Philosophy than from that of Mathematics.

The fact that in one particular year only a few students took up a course proves nothing. The numbers vary from year to year. They rose from 22 in 1895 to 77 in 1896, although no alteration of the course had then been made. This year no alteration has been made, and yet the numbers have again fallen. If the number 22 in 1895 is taken to prove that the course was too difficult, the number 77 in

1896—a greater number than there had ever been before since the University was founded—may be taken to prove that it was too easy. The worthlessness of the argument is even more obvious when it is considered that these students did not take Mathematics alone, but in conjunction with either Physics or Chemistry. Now in former years there was no practical examination in Physics and the practical examination in Chemistry was a mere sham. The introduction of a practical examination is sufficient to account for the diminution of the number of students in the B. course.

The course rejected by the Syndicate without any inquiry or discussion had the approval of Mr. Boutflower, the most experienced teacher and examiner in these provinces. It had also the approval of Messrs. Ward and Cox, the only European teachers of Mathematics, who are Fellows of the University. Now the credit of a teacher depends to a great extent on the number of his passes. He may be tempted to make a course too easy ; he cannot possibly be tempted to make it too difficult. If these teachers were and still are of opinion that the standard was not too high, there is a strong presumption that they are right.

Not merely has the course been unnecessarily reduced, but the reduction has been made so as to leave what remains incoherent and illogical. Certain portions of text-books have been selected, while other portions with which they are in the closest logical connection have not been. If the larger Liddell and Scott were too difficult for schoolboys, it would not follow that the first hundred pages would make a satisfactory dictionary. Yet it is difficult to discover any principle which guided the Syndicate in their selection of passages, except that of making up what seemed to them a proper number of pages.

In the Differential and Integral Calculus parts have been omitted which should never have been omitted ever from the most elementary teaching. It is the aim of a good teacher to try and excite the interest of his pupils by showing them the practical applications of what they are learning. Now apart from Mechanics and Physics, the practical applications of the Differential and Integral Calculus relate principally to the theory of curves. The Differential Calculus was invented for the purpose of drawing tangents to curves, and the Integral Calculus in order to find the areas of curves. From the time of invention till now the theory of curves has always formed an

essential part of the Calculi. The well-known astronomer, the late Richard Proctor, wrote a book called "Easy Lessons on the Differential Calculus indicating from the outset the utility of the processes called Differentiation and Integration." This is intended to be of the most elementary character and gives an account of the Calculi in 114 small duodecimo pages. Yet even in this book parts are included which the Syndicate has omitted, namely, the theory of tangents and areas. The parts of the Calculi retained consist of a collection of rules and formulæ with scarcely the slightest indication of their interest and utility.

The only application that has been retained is to the theory of maxima and minima. Even this has been separated from its logical connection. The most natural method of finding the conditions for a maximum is by drawing a curve. This makes the condition at once obvious to the eye. Any student can understand that when he has reached the highest point of a mountain he will be for a moment walking horizontally. This is the method in which the subject is treated in almost all books. The Syndicate have, strangely enough, prescribed a chapter of a text-book in which the theory is treated in a manner most difficult and unintelligible to beginners.

Every good teacher spends a considerable time in teaching his pupils how to draw curves. Dr. Salmon, perhaps the most eminent living Mathematician in the United Kingdom says, "there is no more valuable intellectual exercise in the whole range of Mathematics." The increasing application of graphical methods makes this exercise of great practical importance. This, too, was omitted by the Syndicate.

On the other hand, parts of altogether subordinate importance, which a good teacher would direct all but his most advanced students to omit, have been retained. For example, Arbogast's method of derivations, the maximum ellipse which can be cut from a right cone and many others.

Again, the amount of Algebra and Trigonometry included in the F.A. Examination is insufficient as a preparation for the study of the Differential and Integral Calculi. Thus the students have to learn rules they are not prepared to understand, and of whose use they are left in ignorance.

Naturally an intelligent teacher will not teach in this way. He *must* let his students learn a certain amount of Algebra and

Trigonometry before beginning the Differential Calculus. He *must* try to make the Calculus intelligible by means of suitable illustrations. Thus he will have more to teach than the mere crammer who contents himself with seeing that certain passages of certain text-books are learnt by heart. Thus the course prescribed puts a premium upon cram. This feature of the course is worse even than its reduction, for all teaching, however elementary, should be good and thorough as far as it goes.

That these criticisms are well founded is shown by the fact that such omissions do not occur in the course prescribed by the University of Calcutta or any other Indian Universities. It may be asserted with confidence that no independent Mathematician can be found to approve of the Allahabad Course.

The return to the system of text-books is greatly to be regretted. Even when the text-book chosen is in all respects the best, it is not desirable that the student should suppose he is to learn, not a certain subject but the words of a certain book. But it scarcely ever happens that a book is so admirable as not to require modification in some respects. The teacher may advise that some parts should be omitted, others replaced by materials taken from other sources, others supplemented by notes. But to all this the student pays no attention. A certain text-book has been prescribed and has to be got up. Hence he thinks it quite unnecessary to attend to what his teacher says. The abolition of the text-book system in Physics and Chemistry met with the approval of Government. It would be difficult to find any reason for the abolition of text-books in Physics which does not apply to Mathematics. Hence the Board of Studies designedly omitted from the course they drew up any mention of text-books. They thought this would be sufficient without any formal Bye-law. It is, however, now evident that it would have been better by means of a Bye-law or rule to provide against the restoration of text-books.

In Mechanics a full syllabus was given by the Board and three books were suggested for the guidance of teachers. The Syndicate, however, thought there must be one prescribed text-book and that teachers and students could not be trusted to exercise rightly any degree of choice. Two of the books, one of them an excellent book by Mr. Boutflower in use since the University was founded, were

struck off the list. The course in Mechanics remains the same essentially, and so far no harm has been done. But the change seems utterly needless, unless it be that the Syndicate means to take every opportunity of insisting on the text-book system.

While the course of Mathematics is unsatisfactory as a means of education, it is not less so from a practical point of view. The students who require Mathematics professionally, are those who go to Rurki. Now the course fails to meet their needs. A reference to the Rurki Calendars of 1896-1897 shows that only half the papers on the Differential Calculus could be answered by students from Allahabad, while in Integral Calculus only one question could be answered out of a whole paper. Hydrostatics—a subject of great importance for Engineering students—has been omitted. This subject is also useful, though in a less degree, for students who take up Medicine.

Last March a letter was written to the Syndicate pointing out that Messrs. Boutflower, Ward, Murray and Cox considered the present course to be unsatisfactory. The Syndicate replied by a resolution that they saw no reason for changing the course. It is therefore useless again to bring the matter before the Syndicate.

Your memorialist now asks for the interference of the Chancellor of the University not only to right the wrong which has been committed, but to take steps to prevent its recurrence in the future. The direction of any special course of studies should be left entirely to the Board of Studies, and this Board should only be composed of men who are either engaged in teaching these subjects, or have been appointed to examine for the higher degrees, B.A. or M.A., within recent times. This latter provision is necessary owing to the action taken by a cabal of the University in constituting all Principals of Colleges, *ex officio* members of all Faculties. That reform cannot be brought about by the action of the Senate, is evident from their rejection of a motion brought before them on March 2nd, 1896, to the following effect :—

“That no proposals, or amendments to proposals, affecting the course of studies, shall be taken into consideration by the Syndicate unless they have been previously submitted to one of the Faculties.”

This motion was strenuously opposed by the members of the Syndicate, who objected to have their power limited. One bad result

of the present system is, that members of the Syndicate who are in a minority at a Faculty meeting, can carry their own views when the question is brought before the Syndicate. It is not likely that non-members of the Syndicate will take the trouble to make a journey of hundreds of miles to simply *advise* a possibly hostile body.

Your memorialist also prays that the Chancellor of the University will enquire into the advisability of retaining the present B.A., B. course. It seems almost self-evident that the simpler the constitution of our Universities, the better it is likely to do its work. It is no part of our business to hold out attractive courses of studies to fanciful idlers who are not prepared to work in grim earnest. Nor is it any answer to this argument to say that, unless we do so, the University receipts from fees will fall off. The question of University fees can have no connection at all with an educational policy, and those who advocate such a connection are but hucksters of dishonest wares. In conclusion, it but remains for your memorialist to state that the views he here advocates are equally shared by other members of the University, and that part of this memorial has been written by one of them.

A. W. WARD,

Fellow of the University of Allahabad.

APPENDIX C—(*concluded.*)

The points to be considered are :—

1. Is the Chemistry Course on a par with the Course in Physics?
2. Does the Course of Study in Mathematics for the B.A. and B.Sc. degrees require amendment?
3. Is the system of marking in the examination in the Science Course too severe?
4. Should the B. Course be retained?
5. Can any steps be taken to place the B.A. and B.Sc. degrees on the same footing as regards the Law Examinations?
6. Should one of the Classical Languages be made a compulsory subject for the A. Course?

1. Formerly Physics and Chemistry were taken together, the former being the more difficult of the two. Now, candidates for the B.A. degree have the option of taking either Physics or Chemistry, and the result has been that they have shown a preference for Chemistry as the easier subject. The Course in Chemistry was strengthened recently. Is any further amendment necessary in order to place the two subjects on a par?

2. The Course of Study in Mathematics, as originally drawn up, was acknowledged, by those specially capable of forming an opinion, to be an excellent Course; but some of those engaged in teaching it raised the objection that though good as an ideal Course it was above the present attainments of the average student who would be expected to take it up; and that it was so vague that professor and student had no definite idea as to the limits within which candidates were to be examined; and that, therefore, the Course as it stood was deterrent. A modified Course was thereupon framed by the Director and accepted provisionally, with the intention that another should be substituted which would be the result of more careful consideration. It would appear to be the general opinion that the scheme of studies in this subject requires revision.

3. In the examination in the Science Course the students have to pass in each paper, and complaints have been made that this test is too severe. Opinions are divided on this point. Those who are anxious that the B.Sc. degree should represent a specially high degree of attainment would retain the present system; others think that, in fairness, the system of marking should be the same in all the Courses.

On points 1, 2 and 3, we must be guided by the opinions of specialists.

4. So far as I remember, the B. Course was retained in order that students might have the option of combining a course in English Literature with some branch of Science, *e.g.*, Chemistry. In the future development of the University there may be other branches of Science taught in our Colleges than Physics and Chemistry, *e.g.*, Botany. The question raised is, whether such subjects as these (*i.e.*, Chemistry or Botany,) should necessarily form part of a purely scientific course.

5. The requirements of the High Court as to candidates at the Law Examinations and the views of those engaged in the teaching of Science, are not necessarily at variance. The High Court demands that all such candidates shall have a thorough practical knowledge of the English language. The Science Professors are of opinion that the time spent in the study of our English classics is time wasted so far as the study of Science is concerned, and that this time might be more profitably devoted to the study of Mathematics. The wishes of both might be met by having an examination common to the Literary and the Scientific Course, which would test each candidate as to whether he had a thorough practical knowledge of the language. Such an examination might comprise an Essay, a paper on Unseen Passages, and a searching *Viva Voce* examination on the same. The Unseen Passages would have to be selected from the Prose of the present day and to be free from technicalities and allusions which the ordinary reader would be unacquainted with, *e.g.*, a few paragraphs from one or more of the *Magazines* or *Reviews*. This examination, if once instituted, would revolutionize the teaching of English. In preparing for it, no text-book would be of any avail. The student would be thrown to a great extent on his own resources, and would be forced into an extensive course of private reading greatly to his own benefit.

I append a letter from Mr. Boutflower which Dr. Thibaut has sent to me, and which expresses the same opinion.

6. If one of the Classical Languages were made compulsory in the A. Course, the standard of the Course would be raised considerably, provided that the languages should be Arabic and Sanskrit, and that Persian be left optional with History, with which it is more on a par than with the other two languages. The accompanying table, kindly furnished by the Registrar, shows the comparative difficulty, and comparative popularity with the candidates, of the several subjects of examination. (It must be noted that English is compulsory, and that Philosophy also was compulsory till 1898. Political Economy with Political Science was an optional subject for the first time in 1899. The course in Persian was increased two years ago, both in volume and difficulty: all the candidates, except the failed students of the previous year, were examined in this new course.) That there should be only 9 candidates in Arabic and 31 in Sanskrit out of 325 at the last Examination shows clearly the necessity for some reform. The study of these languages by A. Course students could not be made compulsory without due notice, as provision must first be made for the teaching of the rudiments in schools. Persian is popular, because a large proportion of the students have a thorough acquaintance with it before they enter a College; and this gives them the double advantage, if they take up Persian, of having more time to devote to other subjects and greater probability of passing their examination; and also because a certificate that they have passed in this language is supposed to be of great service in securing employment.

I enclose a letter from Babu M. N. Dutt, Professor of Mathematics, Benares College.

B.A., A. COURSE.

1899.]

MINUTES OF THE SYNDICATE.

41

	ENGLISH.			PHILOSOPHY.			HISTORY.			POL. ECON. & POL. SC.			PERSIAN.			ARABIC.			SANSKRIT.			MATHEMATICS.		
	Candidates.	Failed.	Percentage.	Candidates.	Failed.	Percentage.	Candidates.	Failed.	Percentage.	Candidates.	Failed.	Percentage.	Candidates.	Failed.	Percentage.	Candidates.	Failed.	Percentage.	Candidates.	Failed.	Percentage.	Candidates.	Failed.	Percentage.
1895	237	42	17.7	237	26	10.9	24	2	8.3	..	..	..	174	17	9.7	3	..	..	31	11	35.4	4	2	50
1896	216	63	29.3	215	99	46	27	1	3.6	..	..	..	132	3	2.1	5	..	..	38	12	31.5	11	5	45.4
1897	259	86	33.2	259	87	33.5	48	10	20.8	..	..	..	164	4	2.4	5	..	..	41	..	..	1	..	..
1898	247	114	46.1	247	68	27.5	45	2	4.4	..	..	..	151	5	3.3	8	..	..	34	1	2.9	9	5	55
1899	325	100	30.7	205	38	18.5	32	5	15.6	69	14	20.2	139	25	17.9	9	1	11.1	31	3	9.6	88	38	43.1

M. J. WHITE.

May 15th, 1899.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, as Chancellor of the University, made the following remarks in his address at the Convocation of the 8th of March, 1899 :—

“Complaints have reached me that dissatisfaction is felt with what is regarded as a disparity of treatment between the Science Course and the Language, History and Philosophy Courses; the ground of dissatisfaction being that easier conditions are prescribed, for obtaining a pass in the latter courses than in the Science Course, and that this deters students from selecting the Science Course for their degree. In the course of my subsequent remarks I shall have occasion to advert to the importance at the present time of encouraging scientific studies, and I would suggest that the Syndicate should consider on a suitable opportunity whether there is anything in this complaint—any condition which, being unnecessary for thoroughness in scientific study, handicaps the Science student in his examination for the degree, and places him at a disadvantage compared with his fellow-student in the Literary sections.

“A representation has been made to me as Chancellor on which I have not yet had time to consult the Syndicate that, owing to the action taken by the High Court of these Provinces in declining to recognise the Science degree as of equal value for their purposes with the degree in Arts, Science graduates who choose the Law as a profession are placed at a great disadvantage. So far as I have been able to examine the question, there seems to me to be reason on both sides. A training in Science is certainly not less conducive to logical acumen and the power of grasping facts than a training in Literature or Philosophy. But, on the other hand, the successful practice of the Law requires a wider and more accurate knowledge of English than a Science degree now postulates. It seems to me that a compromise may be possible whereby a good literary standard may be required for the Science degree, though not on the same æsthetic lines as for the degree in Literature. This would not, I fancy, weaken the Science Course as a mental discipline, while it might meet the requirements of the High Court. The matter is one which will be referred at an early date for consideration to the Syndicate.

“Gentlemen of the Senate, the last matter I have to notice is, in my own opinion, the most important. As I understand the case, the Regulations in Arts make examination in a Classical Language compulsory only at the Entrance and Intermediate Examinations.

It is optional and not compulsory with candidates to take a classical language for the degree Examination. But there is a large body of opinion—especially of intelligent native opinion—in favour of the view that the Regulations attach an insufficient degree of importance to the study of the Oriental languages, Sanskrit and Arabic, some would include Persian with Sanskrit and Arabic; but that raises a disputed point on which I do not desire to comment on the present occasion. I would beg to suggest, for the serious consideration of the Syndicate, whether one of the classical languages should not be made compulsory at the Examination for the Degree on all students who do not take up the Science Course.”

The attention of the Syndicate has been invited by the letter of the Secretary to the Government of North-Western Provinces and Oudh, dated 21st March, 1899, to the remarks quoted above, as also to a memorial submitted by Mr. Ward, a Fellow of the University, and the Syndicate has been asked to consider whether there are any other matters in the memorial which, in their opinion, deserve further consideration, or are likely to lead to any practical conclusions.

The letter with a copy of the memorial submitted by Mr. Ward was laid before a Meeting of the Syndicate on the 1st of April, 1899, and it was resolved “that a representative sub-committee be formed to consider and formulate the leading points or issues contained” in the said communication and “to make suggestions.”

2. The points that seem to demand consideration in the said letter are :—

I.—Does there exist a disparity of treatment between the Science Course and the Language, History and Philosophy Courses ?

- (a) Are easier conditions prescribed obtaining a pass in the latter courses ?
- (b) Is there any condition which, being unnecessary for thoroughness in scientific study, handicaps the Science student in his examination for the degree, and which places him at a disadvantage compared with his fellow-student in the Literary sections ?
- (c) Should one of the classical languages be made a compulsory subject of examination for the A. Course of the Examination for the B.A. degree.

II.—Are Science graduates who choose Law as a profession placed at a disadvantage ? If so, to what extent ? What steps should be

taken to do away with the disparity. The points which require consideration in Mr. Ward's memorial are :—

III.—Should the B. Course of the B.A. degree be retained ?

IV.—Does the Course in Chemistry prescribed for the B.A. and the B.Sc. degree require any amendment ?

V.—Does the Course in Mathematics prescribed for the B.A. and the B.Sc. degrees require any amendment ?

3. In order to explain the circumstances under which these questions have arisen, it is necessary to mention the following facts :—

Till recently candidates for the degree of B.A. were examined in one of the two courses known as A. and B. Courses. In both of the courses English was a compulsory subject of examination. In the A. Course Philosophy was the second compulsory subject for examination, and a third subject had to be selected from the following, *viz* :—

- (a) One of the classical languages (including Persian) or
- (b) History, or
- (c) Mathematics.

For the B. Course, Mathematics was the second compulsory subject, and the candidate had to take up Physics or Chemistry, as the third subject for examination.

In the examination for the degree of B.Sc. the candidate had to pass an examination in Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry, and the examination in these subjects was, as it is now, the same both for the B.A. and B.Sc. degrees. The distinction between the A. and B. Courses has now been abolished, but under the Regulations now in force also a candidate for the B.A. degree may take up with English, two of the following subjects, *viz* :—

Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry.

No alteration has been made in the examination for the B.Sc. degree. A Bachelor of Arts or a Bachelor of Science may, after prosecuting a regular course of study for two years in a School of Law affiliated to the University, appear as a candidate for the degree of LL.B. under the Regulations now in force. In all subjects, excepting English, a candidate must, in order to pass, obtain at least 30 per cent. of the total number of marks assigned to each subject. He is

required to obtain at least 15 marks out of 50 in the practical examination in Physics and Chemistry. It may be borne in mind that in two subjects named last, it is not enough to pass by answering the examination papers only.

4. So far as the courses prescribed and the system of marking now in vogue are concerned, it is difficult to say that there is a disparity of treatment between the two courses. The conditions prescribed before the 5th of March, 1898, for the pass in Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry were rather rigorous. A candidate had to pass in each paper and in the practical examination in the last two subjects (a rule not applicable to other subjects of the examination). The minimum number of pass-marks in History was only 25 per centum (*vide* the University Calendar for 1896-97, page 93). This, however, has now been done away with. The number of papers and the pass-marks in all subjects were fixed by the Syndicate at its Meeting held on the 5th of March, 1898 (as shown at page 109 of the University Minutes for 1897-98). It is no longer necessary to pass in each paper now. All subjects at present occupy the same position as to the number of papers and the number of pass-marks.

5. The great preference shown by the candidates for the Language, History and Philosophy Courses seems, in my opinion to be mainly due to other causes.

The system of insisting upon all candidates passing in the practical examination in Chemistry and Physics necessitates their going through a thorough course of laboratory work. Mere crammers have very little or no chance of success in these subjects.

This applies with equal force to Mathematics, but the same, however, cannot be said of other subjects. The greater number of the candidates who go up for the A. Course take up Persian as one of the subjects of their examination. As the Principal of the Canning College has observed "*a large proportion of the students have a thorough acquaintance with it (i.e., Persian) before they enter a College, and this gives them the double advantage, if they take up Persian, of having more time to devote to other subjects, and greater probability of passing their examination, and also because a certificate that they have passed in this language is supposed to be of great service in securing employment.*"

This is the reason why only 30 out of 1,283 candidates took up Arabic in five years, as against 760 who took up Persian during the same period, and only 175 who took up Sanskrit.

6. It is apparently not possible to relax the conditions prescribed for pass in Science without affecting thoroughness in scientific studies, but the decision of the question depends upon the advice of the Boards of Studies in these subjects.

7. It will be no advantage to make a classical language a compulsory subject for the examination, if Persian is to be one of them. The study of that language (Persian) is already greatly encouraged under the existing circumstances. Whether Persian stands on the same level with Arabic, Sanskrit, Latin or Greek as a classical language is a point on which considerable diversity of views exists. It is interesting to note the position assigned to it in the sister Universities of Upper India.

8. In the Punjab University for the Entrance, Intermediate and the B.A. Examinations in Arts, and in the corresponding examinations in the Faculty of Oriental Literature the number of marks assigned to Arabic or Sanskrit is 150, whereas it is only 120 in the case of Persian, and in the degree Examinations an elementary course of Arabic is combined with Persian (*vide* the Punjab University Calendar for 1898-99, pp. 54, 60, 67, 100, 108 and 116). In our University in the M.A. Examination, candidates in Persian are required to have a knowledge of Arabic as far as it is necessary for understanding Arabic quotations and allusions, and also the Arabic Course for the Intermediate Examination (*vide* the University Calendar for 1899-1900, p. 201). The Calcutta University requires the candidate for the said degree in Persian to possess a knowledge of Arabic to the extent laid down in the course for the First Examination in Arts (*vide* Calcutta University Calendar for 1895, page 182).

Proposals to amend the Courses in Persian by combining with it a knowledge of elementary Arabic were passed by the Faculty of Arts on 4th November, 1895, and the recommendation of that Faculty was accepted by the Syndicate ; but the proposals were subsequently dropped in favour of a proposed heavier course in Persian on the motion that the "proposals cannot be carried out for the present, as they are not in accord with Regulation 18 of the Regulations in

Arts" (*vide* the Minutes for 1895-96, pages 53, 63 and 207). I append two tabular statements, one showing the number of candidates which appeared from the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the Calcutta University, since the introduction of Science in the curriculum of studies for the B.A. degree; and the other showing the candidates in the two courses since the foundation of our University. The table shows that up to 1884, the candidates for the B. Course preponderated. In 1885, Mathematics and the classical language were made optional subjects. The result was that the A. Course came to be regarded as an easier course, and the number of candidates for that course increased considerably.

I think that the proposal to make a classical language (*i.e.*, Arabic, Sanskrit, Greek, Latin and Hebrew) a compulsory subject of examination, will equalize the two courses.

9. If a classical language is made a compulsory subject of examination for the A. Course of the B.A. degree (Persian being held to be one of them), a large majority of the candidates will, as they do now, take up Persian to the neglect of the other Oriental classics. If the Persian Course is remodelled on the lines of the Punjab University, it will then be more on a par with the courses prescribed in the other Oriental classics. It is by reason of the fact that a large number of the candidates taking up Persian already possess a good knowledge of that language, that this alteration seems to be very necessary, apart from the fact a knowledge is a great help to the study of Persian in its higher branches. Persian borrows a considerable portion of its vocabulary from Arabic. A native of these Provinces who is a scholar in Persian only, does not in popular estimation hold the same rank as a scholar of Arabic.

10. I may here note, that, to a graduate who chooses Law as a profession, a knowledge of Arabic or Sanskrit is of considerable value. Most of the valuable works in Mahomedan Law are still locked up in that language, and both under the Hindu and Mahomedan Law, even as it is administered at present, questions not infrequently arise the decision of which turns entirely upon the correct interpretation or meaning of certain texts, phrases, or expressions in the original Arabic or Sanskrit.

11. On the second question, it may be noted that under the rules now in force, the High Court admits on the roll of its Vakils

two classes of applicants. The first class consists of persons who have passed the examination prescribed by the High Court for admission as Vakils under Notification No. 794 on the Civil Side, dated 18th March, 1895 (page 30 of the Appendix to the Rules of the High Court of Judicature of 18th January, 1898).

Under Rule 11 of the said notification : "Any British subject who has obtained a degree at an English, Irish, Scotch, or British Indian University" may attend the examination of candidates for admission as Vakils of the High Court. A graduate in Science of the Allahabad University may, under this rule, attend this examination. Similarly pleaders of the Subordinate Courts may, after three years practice in such Courts, appear as Candidates for the High Court Vakils examination. A person who has passed the Intermediate Examination in Arts of the Allahabad University, and also has attended a recognized Law Class for two years, can appear as a candidate for the examination prescribed for admission as pleader in the Subordinate Courts.

The other class of persons who may be admitted as Vakils are graduates in Law of the Allahabad University. Under Rule 191 of the said Rules, a graduate in Law of the University who has passed the examination for the B.Sc. degree is not qualified for enrolment as a Vakil, unless the applicant furnishes a further certificate that he has "obtained not less than 50 per centum of marks in an examination in English for the said degree of a standard not lower than the standard for the examination in English as a compulsory subject in the same year for the degree of B.A. The qualification in English required under the existing rules of each of the above classes of candidates for admission as a Vakil, differ considerably. Thus :—

- (a) A graduate in Science, who passed only the Intermediate Examination in Arts in English, is admissible as a candidate for the Vakils' Examination.
- (b) A pleader of the Subordinate Courts, who passed only the Intermediate Examination in English, is also admissible after three years' practice.
- (c) A B.A. of the University, who has passed the LL.B. Examination, is qualified for enrolment as a Vakil (although he may have obtained only 33 per cent. of the marks in English which qualify for a pass in that language). But if he happens to be a B.Sc. *he must obtain not less than 50 per cent. of the marks in English.*

The great majority of the better class of Indian candidates for the degree of B.A. get marks between 45 and 50 per cent. in the English language. The number of those who succeed in getting 50 per cent. or more is but limited. The graduates in Science thus appear to be placed under stricter conditions and are therefore under a comparative disadvantage. The only two other British Indian Universities which confer degrees in Science are the Bombay and the Punjab Universities. In the Bombay University graduates for the degree of B.Sc. are not examined in the English language. A B.Sc. can go up for the LL.B. degree just in the same way as a B.A. If he passes the LL.B. Examination, he is admitted as a Vakil or as an Advocate of the High Court (if he complies with certain other conditions as to attending the sittings of the High Court and passing a further examination in Law). The B.A. and B.Sc. degrees are there placed on the same footing exactly.

The Intermediate Examination of the Bombay University would seem to be a higher examination than the Intermediate University Examination of our University (as would appear from the fact that the Previous examination of the Bombay University which precedes the Intermediate Examination was accepted as equivalent to our Intermediate Examination by the Syndicate—(*vide* University Minute for 1891-92, p. 162). In the Punjab, English is a compulsory subject for the B.Sc. Examination. There can be no doubt that the knowledge of English required for the Intermediate Examination in Arts is rather of a limited character. Proficiency in the English language is extremely useful to a Lawyer who aims at taking a place in the upper ranks of his profession, and though that proficiency is generally acquired by constant practice in speaking and reading after College life, it would certainly be an advantage, if the candidate were better grounded in English before he joined the profession. I would therefore suggest that, as in the Punjab, English should be made compulsory for the B.Sc. degree. The examination might consist of—

- (1) A paper on some prescribed text-books in the English language selected from some of the standard works of the present century.
- (2) Questions put *viva voce*, to test the candidate's ability to express himself with ease and facility. Questions on Unseen Passages on the lines suggested by the Principal of the Canning College might also be put.

(3) Of an Essay paper.

The *vivâ voce* examination in English should be the same as for the B.A. degree. The candidates for the B.Sc. degree should be required to write an essay on a subject which would test his ability to write in that language. The addition of a Course in English will make the B.Sc. Course more difficult than the Course for the B.A. degree. I would therefore suggest that the Course in English for the B.A. degree should be made more extensive, to counter-balance this increase in the B.Sc. Course or, if it be possible, the Course in Science might be remodelled, to make the addition of a Course in English press lightly on the students in the Science classes

The object of the examination should be to test the candidate's knowledge of English as it is now spoken and written. The candidates for the B.A. degree should also be required to pass this examination and a further examination in English Literature as now. I would insist upon some text-books being prescribed or recommended as it would serve to indicate the class of works which a candidate should study and the standard of knowledge expected by him.

11. The Courses in Mathematics and Chemistry might be remodelled according to the advice of experts on the subject, but should not be made stiffer and more deterrent than they are at present. If the Course in Physics is more difficult than the Course in Chemistry, it would be preferable to level down the latter.

12. As noted above, the distinction between the A. and B. Courses has been recently abolished. If, in suggesting that the B. Course of the B.A. degree should be done away with, Mr. Ward means that the Regulations should be so modified as to make it impossible for a candidate for the degree of B.A. to take up Mathematics, Physics or Chemistry, I am strongly against the suggestion. A student who wishes to combine a higher knowledge of English with some knowledge of Science, should be permitted to do so.

SUNDAR LAL,

Fellow of the University and Member of the Sub-Committee.

30th July, 1899.

Table showing the number of Candidates from North-Western Provinces and Oudh, who went up for the Examination for the Degree of B.A. of the Calcutta University.

Year.	Number of candidates who took up the A. Course Literature.	Number of candidates who took up the B. (or Science) Course.	NUMBER OF CANDIDATES IN THE A. COURSE WHO TOOK UP			REMARKS.
			Arabic.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	
1874	21	6	1	7	8	This was the first examination which took place after the introduction of Science in the Convocation and the division of the Courses for examination into the A. and B. Courses.
1875	29	8	1	13	12	
1876	16	18	3	5	6	
1877	18	14	...	9	8	
1878	14	26	...	5	8	
1879	15	29	...	6	8	
1880	9	38	1	4	3	
1881	7	34	...	1	6	
1882	25	43	...	7	18	
1883	25	33	...	13	12	
1884	12	16	...	5	7	This was the first examination under the Modified Courses published in the <i>Gazette of India</i> , dated 11th March, 1882. Mathematics and the Second language were now made optional subjects.
1885	41	10	1	15	9	
1886	76	17	...	27	19	
1887	61	35	...	19	9	
1888	75	14	3	38	11	
1889	32	9	...	15	3	

SUNDAR LAL,

Fellow of the University.

30th July, 1899.

Table showing the comparative number of Candidates for the A. and B. Courses of the B.A. Examination of the Allahabad University and the Oriental Classics selected by the Candidates in the A. Course.

Year.	Number of candidates in the A. Course.	Number of candidates in the B. Course.	NUMBER OF CANDIDATES IN THE A. COURSE WHO TOOK UP			REMARKS.
			Arabic.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	
1889	64	14	7	31	9	
1890	64	14	1	38	8	
1891	144	24	4	89	16	
1892	194	37	9	117	17	
1893	203	45	11	120	26	
1894	190	57	8	118	29	
1895	237	79	8	174	31	
1896	215	85	5	132	38	
1897	259	43	5	164	41	
1898	247	64	8	151	34	

SUNDAR LAL,

Fellow of the University.

30th July, 1899.

To

MR. J. WHITE.

SIR,

With reference to the points you have asked me to consider, I have to say :—

1. I am not competent to form an opinion.
2. I do not think the original Course was either too hard or too vague. The results of the only examination held in it do not bear out such a view and no such complaints have ever been made by any European Teacher of Mathematics. However, if some of the students and teachers want a syllabus, it may be as well to have

one. I suggest that the Board of Studies in Mathematics, in consultation with Mr. Ward and Mr. Crosthwaite, be requested to revise the present Course in Mathematics in conformity with the following instructions :—

- (a) That no text-books be prescribed.
- (b) That the Course includes some portions of Analytical Geometry and the Differential and Integral Calculus.

3. It seems to me that it is not fair to the Science students to require them to pass in each paper separately. They should only be required to pass in each subject as a whole.

4. I think the B. Course should be retained. Students would be discouraged from taking up Science if it were not possible to obtain a B.A. degree since at present that degree stands higher in the public estimation than the B.Sc.

(5 & 6) I agree with these suggestions.

I am,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

HOMERSHAM COX.

To

M. J. WHITE, Esq., M.A.,

Convener of the Sub-Committee of the Syndicate appointed to consider the letter from the Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, dated 21st March, 1899, and to make suggestions thereon (vide Minutes of the Syndicate Meeting of April 1st, 1899, para. 144).

DEAR SIR,

Sir Antony MacDonnell in his Convocation address on the 8th of March last invited the attention of the University to the complaint that Science graduates who chose the Law as their profession are placed at a disadvantage, in comparison with Arts graduates, owing to the action taken by the High Court which declines to recognise the Science Degree (B.Sc.) as of equal value, for the purposes of the High Court, with the degree in Arts. This hostile attitude on the part of the High Court has been a direct cause of discouragement to Scientific studies in these Provinces, and has driven students

to almost exclusively take up the literary course, thus bringing to nought the efforts of those who want to train the Indian mind to habits of exact thinking by encouraging it to study the physical world and its laws, in preference to wrangling on political problems and on psychological puzzles. Sir Henry Maine says, "The Indian intellect stands in need, beyond everything else, of stricter criteria of truth ; it requires a treatment to harden and brace it, and scientific teaching is exactly the tonic which its infirmities call for." The ostensible reason for this hostile attitude on the part of our High Court is the supposed deficiency in *English* of the Science graduate. No educational officer, however, * shared Sir John Edge's views on this point. Sir John struck a great blow at the B.Sc. degree, which is at present, owing to this action of the High Court, a highly unpopular course with our students. A remedy is urgently needed. Perhaps a *compromise* is possible whereby a *good literary* standard may be required for the B.Sc. degree, though not on the same æsthetic lines as for the B.A. degree. Such a compromise should not weaken the Science Course as a mental discipline, while it might meet the requirements of the High Court.

2. Your *Sub-Committee* has been appointed "to consider and formulate the leading points or issues contained in the letter from the Government, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh, dated 21st March, 1899, and to make suggestions thereon by the middle of July next."

May I offer a suggestion for the consideration of the *Sub-Committee*, and, if my proposal is practicable, will your Committee kindly forward my proposal to the Syndicate for its consideration ?

* The Principals of both Canning College and Agra College held the same views as Sir John Edge.

A. THOMPSON,

Principal, Agra College.

27th May, 1899.

When it was proposed in the Syndicate to exclude English from the Science Course it was pointed out by myself and the Principal of Agra College, that this would tend to make the Course unpopular and would be in other respects injudicious ; but opposition to the step was withdrawn as all those engaged in the teaching of Science were in favour of it. This having been done, it would have been unjust to support a measure for imposing disabilities on graduates in Science, though the opinion was still retained that something more than a B.Sc. degree was required as a guarantee of a thorough knowledge of English, inasmuch as those who held it had not attended an English class after passing the Intermediate.

M. J. WHITE,

Principal, Canning College.

27th May, 1899.

3. In lieu of Regulation 10, page 130 of the Calendar for 1898-99, I beg to suggest the following regulation :—

“ At the Examination for the degree of Bachelor of Science every candidate shall, for the present, be examined in (1) Mathematics, (2) Physics, (3) Chemistry and (4) a Thesis in English.”

In Appendix B., page 183 of the Calendar, a similar alteration should be made, and under the heading *Thesis*, the following note added :—

“ *Thesis* ; one paper of 4 hours, full marks 100. The books recommended to be studied as a preparation for this year's Thesis are———.”

The gap will be filled up by the names of the books recommended, but for any given year, their number need not exceed *two* and may be even *one* good, solid, thoughtful book. The books may be some such as the following :—

- (i) Strachey's *India* ; Lord Kelvin's *Popular Lectures*, Vol. I.
- (ii) Stephen's *Liberty, Equality, Fraternity*.
- (iii) Froude's *Short Studies*.
- (iv) Bain's *Education as a Science* ; Mill's *Utilitarianism*.
- (v) Tait's *Properties of Matter* ; Seeley's *Growth of British policy*.

One year group (i) may be studied as a preparation for the Thesis ; another year group (ii) and so on.

The thesis will be *written in the Examination Hall* within the time allotted. In the question-paper, there will be a number of alternative subjects, all falling within the scope of the books recommended, under this head, for the particular year ; the candidate will choose *one* of these for his Thesis.

4. Such a test in English will enable the Examiner to judge if a candidate can think for himself, and can correctly and adequately express himself in plain straightforward English, and this is all the *literary* qualification that the High Court need require of a Vakil.

If this fourth subject be added to the present B.Sc. Course *without lowering the present standard* in the other three subjects, it will meet the requirements of the High Court and will remove the disability under which the Science graduates at present labour. Of course, passing in the fourth subject will be obligatory, just as in the other subjects.

[AUG. 5,

5. The proposal of Mr. E. G. Hill,* now under consideration by your Sub-Committee, does not fully remove the *disability* under which B.Sc. graduates labour. According to Mr. Hill's proposal, a candidate *choosing Law for his profession*, cannot hope to secure the B.Sc. degree in less than *three* years from the Intermediate Examination ; that is to say, he will spend two years in securing his B.A. degree *first* (to satisfy the High Court), and then spend another year, *at least*, to secure the B.Sc. Under such circumstances, the B.Sc. degree *will still remain neglected*, almost as much as now, and the proposed change in the Regulations will be no effectual remedy of the complaint referred to by the Secretary to Government in his letter, dated 21st March, 1899. (Appendix E., Syndicate Minute No. 9 of April 1st, 1899.)

I am,

Your obedient servant,

M. N. DUTT,

*Professor of Mathematics, Benares College ;
and Member of the Faculty of Science,
Allahabad University.*

Benares, May 14th, 1899.

* Any B.A., who in his Degree Examination has taken two of the three subjects prescribed for the B.Sc. Examination of the same year, may be granted the degree of B.Sc., provided he shall have first passed in that subject which he did not offer for the B.A., and provided that he has attended a regular course of study at an affiliated College for a period of not less than one year after passing his B.A. Such a candidate shall pay to the Registrar the fee for the B.Sc. Examination.

I am,

SIR,

Your obedient servant,

E. G. HILL.

12th February, 1898.

DEAR MR. WHITE,

I forward a letter from Boutflower, bearing on item 17 of the *Agenda* of the last Syndicate Meeting. As no details were discussed at the Meeting, I had no opportunity of reading out the letter, but now send it to you as Convener of the Sub-Committee appointed to consider the different points arising in connexion with 17.

ALLAHABAD :

5th April, 1899.

Your sincerely,

G. THIBAUT.

NAINI TAL :

March 28th.

MY DEAR THIBAUT,

With regard to item 17 on the *Agenda* paper for the next Syndicate Meeting, I should like to suggest for consideration whether the wishes of those who think that a fuller knowledge of English should be required of Science graduates might not be met in the following manner :—

The subject "English" should be divided into two parts, *vis.*, English Language and English Literature (the latter being optional for Science men).

All candidates for B.A. and B.Sc. degrees should be required to pass an Examination in the former. This Examination might consist (1) of an Essay on some important event which had occurred during the previous 12 months ; (2) candidates might be given a descriptive piece of English, say, about two columns of the *Pioneer* in length, and after reading it to themselves might be required to give orally a brief précis of its contents and to comment thereon. If you think these suggestions feasible and likely to lead to a settlement of the matter, may I ask you to mention them at the Meeting on Saturday. The Examination might perhaps be held at the end of a candidate's 3rd year, *i.e.*, one year after passing the Intermediate.

Yours sincerely,

W. N. BOUTFLOWER.

MY DEAR WHITE,

I return herewith your Draft Report on Mr. Ward's memorial (with enclosures), and venture to make the following remarks on the various points raised. The numbers correspond to the numbers in your Report.

1. The Chemistry Course is not on a par with the Course in Physics, nor is it apparently considered to be so by the University. For in grouping the B.A. Subjects, the University has classed Chemistry along with Classical Languages and History in Group III, while Physics is put along with Mathematics, Political Science, and Philosophy in Group II.

2. The Course in Mathematics seems to require modification ; parts of it must be unintelligible to the candidate, unless he reads outside the prescribed course.

3. The only difference between the system of marking in the Arts and Science subjects is that in Physics and Chemistry candidates have to make a certain percentage in the Practical Examination.

4. The "B. Course" no longer exists.

5. An examination in English on the lines indicated in Mr. Boutflower's letter and compulsory on candidates for *both* the B.A. and the B.Sc. degrees would perhaps meet the case. But until it is known how the High Court would regard such a proposal, it seems unnecessary to work out the scheme in detail.

6. No opinion to offer.

NAINI TAL :
4th July, 1899.

Yours sincerely,
J. MURRAY.

Remarks on MR. WARD'S Memorial to the Chancellor of the University of Allahabad.

1. While Mr. Ward asserts that the "failure of the University is largely due to the form of its internal government," he does not venture to suggest a form that would answer better. Indeed, the only reason for referring to the Syndicate seems to be a desire to use offensive language—a matter which does not concern the University.

2. As to the action of the High Court in refusing to recognise the B.Sc. as a sufficient preparatory training for the LL.B., I would merely observe that the Judges of the High Court are probably better able to decide this question than the University, or even than Mr. Ward. At any rate they have the power and responsibility, and they will fix their own conditions for the admission of Advocates of all grades; nor need the present rules cause any hardship. I am writing from memory, and I cannot say if the following proposals are in full accord with the existing regulations; but, if not, I believe the University would make the necessary changes. Let the Rule be—if it is not—as follows:—Any B.Sc. who at a following Examination passes the English part of the B.A. Examination shall be admitted to the B.A. degree. Similarly any B.A. who has taken two or one of the Science subjects at the B.A. Examination, shall be admitted to the B.Sc. degree on taking, at a future Examination, the one or two Science subjects necessary to complete the B.Sc. Course. Then supposing no Law studies pursued before graduation to qualify for admission to the

LL.B. Examination; and the High Court regulations for the admission of Vakils to remain the same, what would follow? *A.B.* takes his degree as B.Sc., say, in 1900. He then takes up the study of Law and the English part of the B.A. Course. In 1901 he passes in English and receives the degree of B.A. In 1902 he comes up for the degree of LL.B., and—as no man with scientific training can fail—he passes thus becoming B.Sc., B.A., and LL.B., and meeting all the requirements of the High Court. Any modified course of English would be difficult to carry out in our under-manned Colleges, and, probably, unsatisfactory if carried out.

3. As to whether the subjects of examinations should, or should not, be defined, I would merely point out that wherever there are such Examinations the range of subject to be taken up is clearly defined, though in different ways. Thus 1st—In Trinity College, Dublin, books are generally prescribed. 2nd—In Cambridge a Syllabus is given. 3rd—In the Scotch Universities some books are prescribed but the Examinations are defined chiefly by the Professors' lectures. 4th—In the Royal College of Surgeons the range both for the M.R.C.S. and F.R.C.S. are as well defined by precedent as if books had been named.

Now we cannot adopt the 4th method because we have no length of experience to guide us, nor can we adopt No. 3 because we do not have any one Professor controlling the whole teaching of one subject. But I believe the Syndicate would readily have accepted either the 1st or the 2nd method of defining the subjects. We are told however that defining a course leads to "cramming." I have never been able to understand precisely what this word "cramming" means, but I see it is a term generally applied by unsuccessful teachers to work that is fairly successful. If defining the courses, however, implies "cramming" there is nothing but "cramming" in all the higher educational institutions of Great Britain, Ireland and the Colonies, and I do not think we need object to being found in such company. Even Mr. Ward admits that "In Mechanics a full syllabus was given by the Board and three books were suggested for the guidance of teachers." Then why not in the rest of the Course? Is "cramming"—whatever it means—less mischievous in Mechanics than in the Calculus? The only conclusion I can draw is, that it is very difficult to give anything like consistency to an absurd argument.

4. Mr. Ward prays that the Chancellor of the University will enquire into the advisability of retaining the present B.A., B. Course.

I am not aware that any such Course exists. There are some twenty different combinations of subjects by any one of which a candidate may take the B.A. degree ; but I am not aware that any one of these combinations is known as "the B. Course," or has any right to be so known.

5. I now take up the question—Are some subjects unduly easy and others unreasonably hard? And here I would observe that the difficulty of a subject depends upon three conditions,—

- 1st. The number of books, or the amount of reading, prescribed.
- 2nd. The kind of questions usually set at Examinations and the quality of the answers required.
- 3rd. The natural aptitude and previous training of the students.

This last condition, though very important, is, in great measure, beyond the control of the University. But by allowing a wide choice of subjects at the B.A. Examination students may select what suits them best, and they are thus made as nearly equal as possible. English is, and is intended to be, harder than the other subjects. But with this exception every effort has been made to equalise the prescribed courses. About five years ago the Persian Course was revised to make it as nearly equal as possible to the Sanskrit Course. And in November last the Senate rejected a proposal, strongly supported by the Faculty of Arts, because it seemed to handicap Logic and Physical Science. If it can be shown that any one subject is distinctly easier, or distinctly more difficult than the others, I feel certain a change will be at once introduced, but of the twenty combinations of subjects for the B.A. degree there is not one that will prove easiest for a majority of our candidates, and there is not one that would prove most difficult to all the examinees. The B.Sc. combination, *viz.*, Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry—without English—should be easiest for a considerable percentage of candidates, while for a large number, English, Philosophy and Sanskrit would be an impossible group. Consequently it seems to me that the subjects for the B.A. Examination cannot be more fairly balanced than they are at present. To this question the University has given constant and careful attention.

A. THOMSON.

27th May, 1899.

CHRIST-CHURCH COLLEGE :

Cawnpore, June 14th, 1899.

To

THE CHAIRMAN

*Of the Committee appointed to consider the memorial
addressed by MR. A. WARD to the Chancellor of
the University of Allahabad.*

SIR,

As the matters which will come under the consideration of the Committee of which you are Chairman are of importance to all who are interested in the teaching of Mathematics and Physical Science in Colleges affiliated to the University of Allahabad, and I have had some five and-a-half years' experience in teaching Mathematics to students preparing for the University's examinations, I venture to ask you to lay before the Committee a few comments and suggestions on the questions raised by Mr. Ward's letter.

I would say at once that I am at one with Mr. Ward in thinking that the Mathematical Course for the B.A. degree is at present far from satisfactory. I do not, however, entirely agree with him as to the means by which its defects should be remedied.

I will begin by pointing out what seem to me to be the main defects in the present courses of study, and then proceed to suggest some possible remedies.

I.—Defects.

1. The University provides no Honours' Course in any subject.

This seems to be most lamentable. It makes it impossible to adopt courses of study which will fully develop our best students, while it puts an undue strain, prejudicial to the cause of true education, on those whose powers are not of a high order, but who yet would benefit much by a University education and are worthy of a *pass* degree.

2. The lowness of the ultimate standard attained.

It seems to me to border on absurdity that a student should be able to take an M.A. degree in Mathematics (to which subject I confine my remarks) without having read a word of Hydrostatics, Optics or Astronomy.

3. Defects in the graduation of the subjects for the examinations.

(a) *The B.A. Examination.*—It is extremely difficult to teach students intelligently the subjects prescribed for the B.A. Examination, without a further knowledge of Algebra and Trigonometry than is given by the course of study appointed for the Intermediate.

Knowledge of Partial Fractions, Determinants, the Expansion of Trigonometrical functions and De Moivre's Theorem are constantly demanded.

If text-books are retained, I would suggest that Edwards' Differential Calculus be substituted for Williamson's.

(b) *The M.A. Examination.*—I am at present preparing a student for the First D.Sc. Examination, which forms the first half of the examination in Mathematics for the M.A. degree, and I am constantly finding that knowledge of subjects he has not read is necessary before he can proceed with the course laid down.

A student reading for this examination is in the somewhat absurd position of having to use oblique co-ordinates in three dimensions before he has learnt to use them in two.

How can he possibly understand Singular Solutions of Differential Equations until he has learnt to apply the Differential Calculus to the determination of Singular points and Envelopes? The theorems contained in the chapters on Tangents and Normals and Curvature are required in Solid Geometry and Particle and Rigid Dynamics. In Dynamics he will come across constant references to Spirals, Cycloids, Catenaries and other curves of whose equations and properties he is ignorant.

If the Course for the M.A. degree is retained in its present form, I would suggest that the two examinations be thrown into one, thereby giving the teacher more liberty in arranging the order in which the subjects should be read.

II.—We now come to the consideration of possible remedies of these defects.

I have already said that I consider the ultimate standard attained too low. My experience, however, as an Examiner for the B.A. degree has led me to doubt whether the standard of that examination

could with advantage be raised unless the standards of the Intermediate, Entrance and School Final-Examinations were raised at the same time.

It seems to me that where Indian students who take up Mathematics are at a disadvantage compared with students in England, is that their knowledge on leaving school is so very much less. I suppose every boy at an English Public School who intended to take Mathematical Honours at Cambridge, would, by the time he left school, have read the whole of Algebra, as given in Hall and Knight for instance, the whole of the Trigonometry given in Todhunter or some corresponding book, as well as some Elementary Dynamics and Geometrical and Analytical Conics and possibly a little Differential Calculus. It seems to me, therefore, that if the standard is to be raised, a beginning must be made with the Entrance and School Final-Examinations.

I believe that the Committee recently appointed by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor for the consideration of educational matters recommended that a minimum age should be fixed for the Entrance and School Final-Examinations. If this suggestion were adopted, and the age of entrance into the University were fixed at, say, 17 or, if possible, at 18, it would make the raising of the standard of the Entrance Examination more feasible. At present what happens is that any student of more than ordinary ability passes these examinations very young, (some pass as young as 13 or 14,) and enters College before his character or mind are sufficiently formed for him to benefit by the education given. Had he remained in school longer and read more there, he would have done far better eventually.

I would suggest then, that, in addition to the ordinary course for the Entrance and School Final-Examinations, each student be obliged to specialize in two of the following subjects:—(1) Mathematics; (2) Physical Science; (3) Persian, Sanskrit or Arabic (4) History, grouped as below:—

Mathematics and Science,	}	or	Mathematics and 2nd Language,	}	or	2nd Language and History.

This would roughly correspond to the arrangement in most English Public Schools whereby the Mathematical and Classical work is kept separate in the higher forms, and a 6th form boy *may* be in the 2nd Mathematical Division or a 5th form boy in the 1st

Mathematical Division, thereby obviating the necessity of forcing boys with Classical ability, but no Mathematical power, or *vice versa*, to waste their time over work for which they will never be fit. The grouping suggested also has the advantage of not involving additional lectures in the Intermediate Classes, as it is the same as is at present adopted in them.

If this scheme were adopted, it would be possible to teach the whole of Euclid and Mensuration and more Algebra and some Trigonometry in school to those who specialized in Mathematics.

It would then be possible to teach those students, who took up Higher Mathematics for the Intermediate, Elementary Dynamics and Higher Algebra and Trigonometry, as well as the Geometrical Conics already taught. The Elementary Course of Mathematics might be a slight advance on the higher course for the Entrance.

Some time ago a scheme for the B.A. Examination was laid before the Syndicate, in which it was proposed that an elementary and advanced course should be prescribed in each subject, and that each student should be required to take the elementary English and any two others.

By this arrangement an Honours and Pass Course would be provided. A student who elected to take two elementary subjects in addition to English would be considered to be taking a pass degree, while one who took both the elementary and advanced courses in any subject would be considered to be taking Honours in that subject.

I do not know on what grounds this scheme was rejected, but it seems to me that it provides satisfactorily for the different classes of students with whom we have to deal and might with advantage be combined with the scheme which I have ventured to suggest above.

With such a course for the Intermediate the Elementary Course for the B.A. might comprise Analytical Conics and Elementary Differential and Integral Calculus: and the further course Hydrostatics, more advanced Differential and Integral and possibly Elementary Optics or Astronomy.

A more satisfactory Course for M.A. Honours would then be feasible, while a student who had taken a pass B.A. degree in Mathematics might be permitted to take a pass M.A. degree by taking the more advanced B.A. Course and the more elementary part of the M.A. Course.

The plan which I have suggested for Mathematics might be worked out similarly for other subjects.

I have the honour to remain,

SIR,

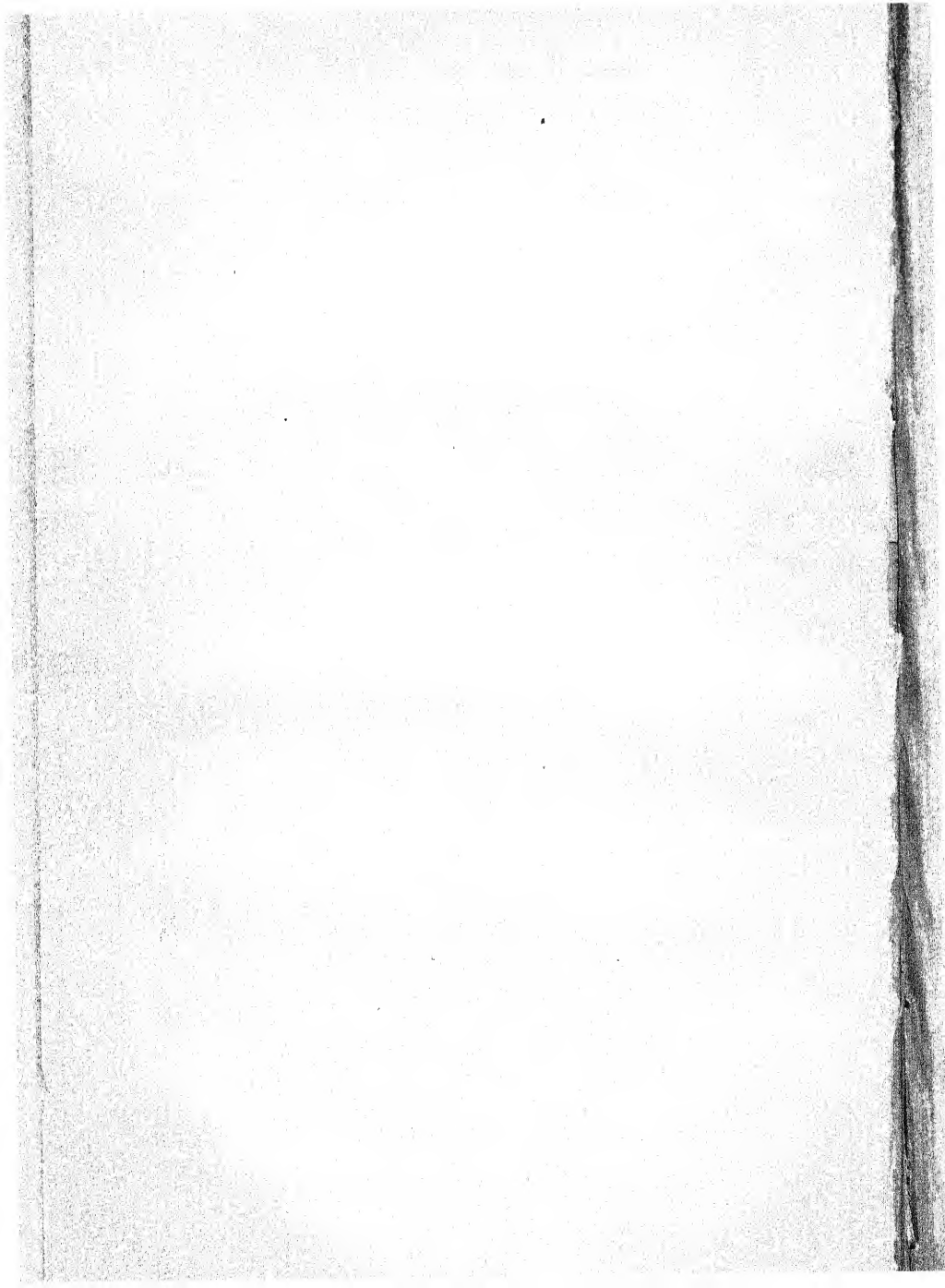
Yours faithfully,

ARTHUR CROSTHWAITE,

Fellow of the University of Allahabad.

P.S.—Since the above was written the comments of the Lieutenant-Governor on the report of the Committee appointed by him to consider educational questions has been published. From this it appears that a minimum age of 15 is likely to be fixed for admission to the Entrance and School Final-Examinations. This is, I believe, a step in the right direction. It seems doubtful whether the minimum is high enough to admit of the introduction of all the changes which I have ventured to suggest. Something, however, might be done on the lines above suggested, to improve the present unsatisfactory state of things.

A. CROSTHWAITE.



MINUTES OF THE FACULTY OF SCIENCE

FOR THE YEAR 1899-1900.

No. 1.

THE 2ND NOVEMBER, 1899.

Members Present:

THE PRESIDENT, MR. J. MURRAY, *in the Chair.*

MR. E. G. HILL.

PRINCIPAL, MUIR CENTRAL COL-
LEGE.

MR. M. N. DATT.

PRINCIPAL, QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

PRINCIPAL, CANNING COLLEGE.

BABU GYANENDRA NATH CHAKRA-
VARTI,

I.—The Minutes of the Meeting held on the 3rd March, 1899, were confirmed.

II.—The Meeting received the Report of the Board of Studies containing recommendations regarding Text-Books for 1902, with other suggestions.

It was resolved that the Report be sent up to the Syndicate for further consideration and final sanction. (*Vide Appendix A.*)

J. MURRAY,

President.

C. DODD,

Registrar.

APPENDIX A.

BOARD OF STUDIES IN PHYSICAL
SCIENCE.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR EXAMINATIONS OF 1902.

CHEMISTRY.

School Final—As for 1901.

Intermediate— " "

B.A. & B.Sc.— " "

First D.Sc.— " "

Second D.Sc.— " " except that the Syllabus for

Practical Chemistry is to read—

"Qualitative and Quantitative Analysis, with Organic Analysis and Preparations involving no special difficulty."

Third D.Sc.—As for 1901.

PHYSICS.

School Final—As for 1901.

Intermediate—Syllabus.

The following Text-books are suggested :—

WATSON : Elementary Practical Physics.

SCHUSTER and LEES : Intermediate Course of Practical Physics.

RINTOUL : An Introduction to Practical Physics.

EVERETT : Text-book of Physics.

GALLATLY : Mechanics for Beginners.

B.A. & B.Sc.—As for 1901.

First D.Sc. — „ „

Second D.Sc. — „ „

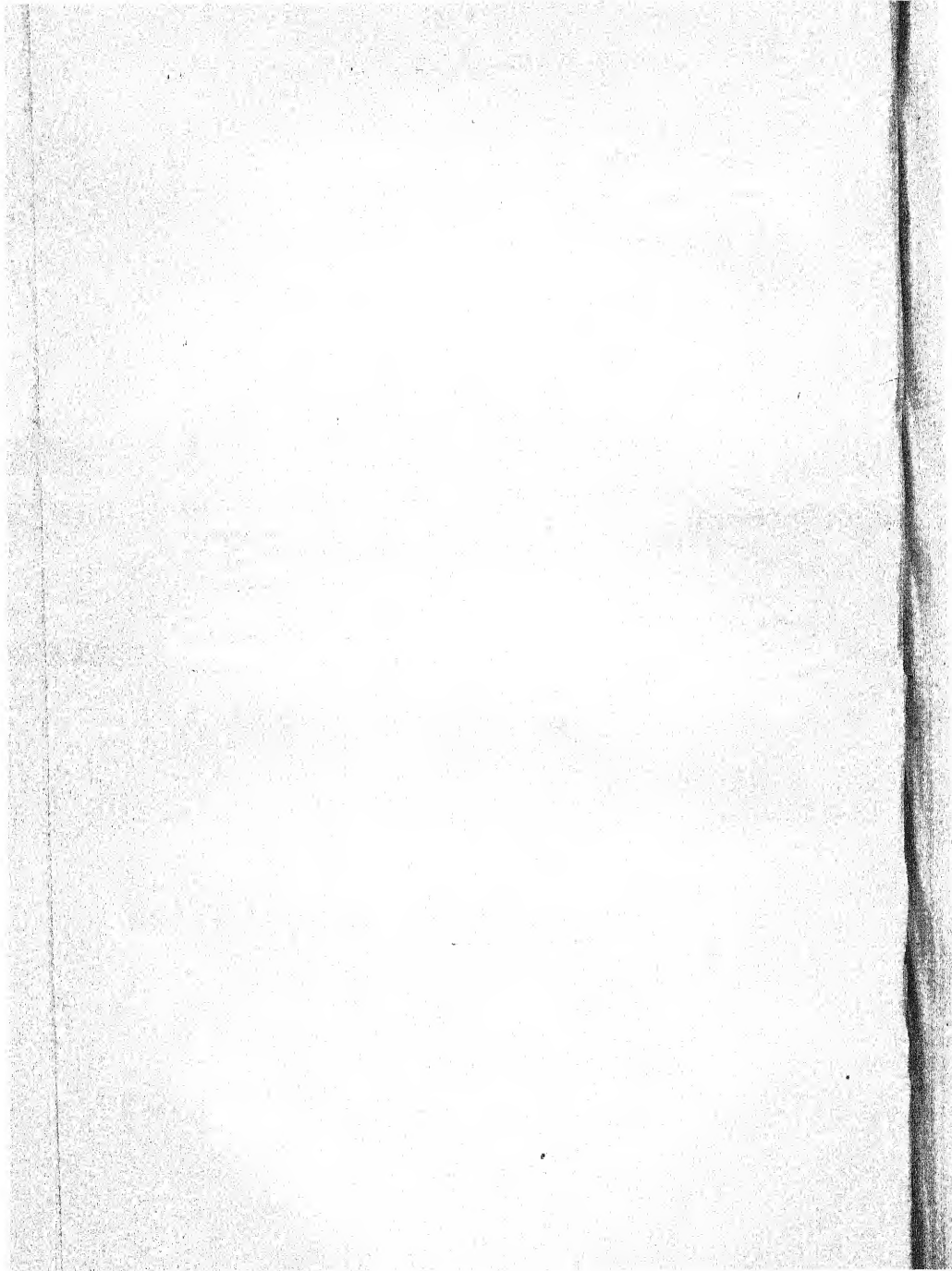
Third D.Sc. — „ „

NOTE.

The Faculty of Science makes the following recommendations regarding Bye-Law 29 (p. 93 of University Calendar), viz :—

That the said Bye-Law read as follows,—

“29. In the M.A. and First and Second D.Sc. Examinations the *minimum* aggregate *pass*-marks shall be 36 *per cent.*: 48 *per cent.* of the aggregate marks shall be the *minimum* for the Second Division; and 60 *per cent.* of the aggregate marks shall be the *minimum* for the First Division. The *maximum* for each paper in all subjects shall be 100. In Physics and Chemistry, one-third of the total marks shall be assigned to the *Practical* Examination, and the *minimum* *pass*-marks in the *Practical* Examination shall be 36 *per cent.*”



MINUTES OF THE FACULTY OF ARTS

FOR THE YEAR 1899-1900.

No. 1.

THE 2ND NOVEMBER, 1899.

Members Present:

THE DIRECTOR, PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, *in the Chair*.

PRINCIPAL, CANNING COLLEGE.

PRINCIPAL, MUIR COLLEGE.

PRINCIPAL, QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

MR. C. M. MULVANY.

MR. M. CROSSE.

MAHAMAHOPADHYAYA PT. ADITYA-
RAM BHATTACHARYA.

MR. C. F. DE LA FOSSE.

MR. J. G. JENNINGS.

MR. GYANENDRA NATH CHAKRA-
VARTI.

MR. M. N. DATT.

PRINCIPAL, CHRIST-CHURCH COL-
LEGE.

REV. MR. C. A. R. JANVIER.

MAULVI ASHRAF ALI.

MR. A. C. SANYAL.

MR. E. G. HILL.

SHAMS-UL-ULAMA MAULVI SYYAD
AMJAD ALI.

1. The Minutes of the Meeting of the Faculty of Arts held on the 3rd March, 1899, were confirmed.

2. The Meeting considered the Reports of the Boards of Studies in English, Greek Latin and Hebrew, and History with Political Science, recommending Text-Books for 1902, —there being no changes proposed in any of the remaining subjects of the Arts Courses. (*Vide Appendix A.*)

It was resolved that the recommendations of the Boards of Studies in English, Greek Latin and Hebrew, and History with Political Science, as passed by the Faculty, be sent up to the Syndicate for consideration and sanction.

W. N. BOUTFLOWER,
President.

C. DODD,
Registrar.

APPENDIX A.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR EXAMINATIONS OF 1902.

BOARD OF STUDIES IN ENGLISH LITERATURE.

M.A. Examination—

No change.

B.A. Examination—

SHAKESPEARE : Hamlet ; Richard II ; Merchant of Venice.

MILTON : Paradise Lost, I, II.

KEATS (Selections) : Hyperion ; Ode to a Nightingale ;
Ode on a Grecian Urn ; Ode (Bards of Passion and
of Mirth) ; To Autumn ; Ode on Melancholy.

TENNYSON : The Last Tournament ; Guinevere.

CARLYLE : Heroes and Hero Worship.

NEWMAN : Idea of a University, V, VI, VII.

G. ELIOT : Silas Marner.

DOWDEN : Shakespeare Primer.

ABBOTT : Shakespearian Grammar.

The Literary History of the Periods of Shakespeare and
Milton, as in Shaw's Manual of English Literature or any
similar hand-book.

Intermediate Examination—

SCOTT : The Lay of the Last Minstrel.

LONGFELLOW : Evangeline.

TENNYSON : The Passing of Arthur.

COWPER'S Letters. (Macmillan's Selections.)

WASHINGTON IRVING : Sketch Book (Selections) :—Rip Van Winkle ; A Royal Poet ; The Boar's-Head Tavern Eastcheap ; the Mutability of Literature ; Westminster Abbey ; The Legend of Sleepy Hollow.

LUBBOCK : The Pleasures of Life (Selections) :—The Duty of Happiness ; The Happiness of Duty ; A Song of Books ; The Blessing of Friends ; The Value of Time ; Science ; Education ; Ambition ; Wealth ; Poetry ; The Beauties of Nature.

NOTE.—The Faculty recommends to the Syndicate that it be stated in the Curriculum that Grammatical questions will be asked, including Parsing, Analysis, the Sequence of Tenses, and the Conversion of the Direct and Indirect Forms of Speech : and that such questions will form a part of the English Third Paper.

Entrance Examination—

Lamb's Tales from Shakespeare (Selections) :—Tempest ; As You Like It ; Merchant of Venice ; King Lear ; Macbeth ; Twelfth Night.

GOLDSMITH : Extracts from the Vicar of Wakefield, by Sankey (Longman, Green & Co.).

GOLDSMITH : Deserted Village.

MACAULAY : Horatius.

PHILOSOPHY.

(No alteration.)

SANSKRIT.

(No alteration.)

ARABIC AND PERSIAN.

(No alteration.)

GREEK, LATIN AND HEBREW.

One alteration in the B.A. Latin Course, *viz.*, the omission of Tacitus Annals Book II.

NOTE.—The Faculty recommends to the Syndicate that for the B.A. Latin Examination the papers contain *unseen* passages for translation from Latin into English ; and from English into Latin ; and that one-third of the total marks be assigned to such passages.

HISTORY, GEOGRAPHY, POLITICAL ECONOMY AND
POLITICAL SCIENCE.

One alteration, *viz.*, for the B.A. Examination in Political Science, ARISTOTLE'S Politics to be made alternative with STRACHEY'S India.

MATHEMATICS.

(No alterations.)

MINUTES OF THE SYNDICATE

FOR THE YEAR 1899-1900.

No. 2.

THE 4TH NOVEMBER, 1899.

Members Present :

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR, *in the Chair*.

THE HON'BLE MR. T. CONLAN.	PT. SUNDAR LAL.
THE DIRECTOR, PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, N.-W. P.	THE PRINCIPAL, CANNING COLLEGE.
THE PRINCIPAL, MUIR CENTRAL COLLEGE.	MR. J. MURRAY.
THE PRINCIPAL, QUEEN'S COLLEGE.	THE PRINCIPAL, CHRIST-CHURCH COLLEGE.
MAHAMAHOPADHAYAYA PT. ADITYA RAM BHATTACHARYA.	MR. J. G. JENNINGS.

21. The Minutes of the Meeting of the Syndicate held on the 5th August, 1899, were confirmed.

22. Contingent and other bills for the months of July, August and September, 1899, were passed (*vide* Appendix A).

23. The Meeting received the Reports of the Meetings of the Faculty of Arts and Faculty of Science, held on the 2nd November, 1899, recommending text-books for the Examinations of 1902 (*vide* Appendices B and C).

It was resolved :

- (i) That with reference to the recommendations by the Board of Studies in English Literature, for Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield, proposed for the Entrance Course, Scott's Talisman (Bell's Reading Books Series) be substituted.

- (ii) That with reference to the recommendation by the Board of Studies in Greek Latin and Hebrew, the proposals to include translation in the question-papers for the B.A. Latin Examination be approved, as amended in Appendix B.
- (iii) That with reference to recommendation by the Board of Studies in Physical Science, regarding the proposed amendment of Bye-Law No. 29, the said recommendation be not included in the Board's Report, but form a separate *motion*, by the President of the Faculty, for consideration at the Annual Meeting of the Syndicate.
- (iv) That with such amendments, the Reports of the Meetings of the Faculty of Arts and Faculty of Science are approved and sanctioned.

24. With reference to Syndicate Resolution No. 3, dated 5th August, 1899, the Meeting considered the report by the Sub-Committee appointed to draft amendments of Regulations in Science (*vide* Appendix D).

It was resolved that the draft amendments of Regulations in Science be sent up to the Senate for sanction.

25. With reference to Resolution No. II (i) and (ii) of the Minutes of the Meeting of the Faculty of Law, held on the 31st July, 1899, Draft Rules for the constitution and working of a Board of Moderators for the moderating Question-papers for the Examinations for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws, were approved and included in the Bye-Laws of the Syndicate (*vide* Appendix E).

The Meeting was then adjourned to the 13th November, 1899.

R. S. AIKMAN,
Vice-Chancellor.

C. DODD,

APPENDIX A.

*Contingent and other bills for the months of July,
August and September, 1899.*

Month and date.	Details of Expenditure.			Amount.
1899.	CONTINGENT BILLS.			Rs. a. p.
July 31st ...	By bill paid	Hot-weather Establishment	for	
		June, 1899 ...	...	3 15 0
"	"	Clock-maker for June, 1899	...	1 0 0
"	"	Lamp-oil for do.	...	0 8 0
"	"	Wax-cloth for Office use	...	0 8 0
"	"	<i>Ekka</i> -hire for urgent work	...	0 10 0
"	"	Cost of a Receipt Stamp	...	0 1 0
"	"	Cost of a bottle of gum	...	0 6 0
"	"	Postage due for a bearing cover	...	0 1 0
"	"	<i>Daftri's</i> account ...	...	0 5 0
"	"	Telegrams ...	...	1 2 0
"	"	Service Postage Stamps	...	50 0 0
TOTAL				58 8 0
Augt. 31st ...	By bill paid	Hot-weather Establishment	for	
		July, 1899 ...	...	4 8 0
"	"	Clock-maker for July, 1899	...	1 0 0
"	"	Lamp-oil for do.	...	0 8 0
"	"	<i>Ekka</i> -hire for urgent work	...	0 15 6
"	"	1½ dozen dusters for Office use	...	2 0 0
"	"	Blankets for 2 Office <i>Chaprasis</i>	...	3 8 0
"	"	E.I. Railway freight for a stationery box from Almora ...	...	4 14 6
"	"	Money-order Commission	...	0 2 0
"	"	Cost of Printing Sign-board	...	1 14 6
"	"	<i>Daftri's</i> account ...	...	1 1 6
"	"	Telegrams ...	...	8 6 0
"	"	Service Postage Stamps	...	30 0 0
TOTAL				58 14 0

*Contingent and other bills for the months of July,
August and September, 1899—(concluded.)*

Month and Date.	Details of Expenditure.				Amount.		
CONTINGENT BILLS—(concl'd.)					Rs.	a.	p.
Sept. 30th ...	By bill paid	Hot-weather	Establishment	for			
		August, 1899	...	...	7	0	0
"	"	Clock-maker for August, 1899	...	...	1	0	0
"	"	Lamp-oil for do.	...	...	0	8	0
"	"	Cost of a copy of Postal Guide for 1899	...	...	0	4	0
"	"	Cost of sending Confidential Parcels			1	6	0
"	"	E. I. Railway for a parcel from Calcutta	...	...	1	8	0
"	"	Ekka-hire for urgent work	...	...	0	3	0
"	"	Principal, Muir Central College, for books, &c.	...	...	3	10	0
"	"	Superintendent, Government Press (Miscellaneous Printing)	...	...	1	4	6
"	"	Messrs. Trail & Co., for Punching Machine, &c.	...	...	31	9	0
"	"	Money-order Commission	...	...	0	6	0
"	"	Daftri's account	...	...	1	0	0
"	"	Telegrams	...	...	0	10	0
TOTAL					50	4	6

OTHER BILLS.

1899.							
July, 31st ...	By bill paid						...
Augt. 31st. ...	"	Manager, "Pioneer" Press (Miscellaneous Printing)	...	...	652	12	0
"	"	Confidential (Printing)	...	...	95	0	0
Sept. 30th.	"						...

TRUST FUNDS.

Augt. 31st ...	By bill paid	Principal, Muir Central College, Sir Charles Elliott Scholarship for 1898, Scholar (2nd half-year)	...	210	0	0
"	"	Principal, Lashkar College, Lumsden Persian Scholarship for 1898-99	...	96	0	0
"	"	Principal, Queen's College, Benares, Griffith Scholarships and Medals for 1899	...	245	0	0

APPENDIX B.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR EXAMINATIONS OF 1902.

BOARD OF STUDIES IN ENGLISH LITERATURE.

M.A. Examination—

No change.

B.A. Examination—

SHAKESPEARE: Hamlet; Richard II; Merchant of Venice.

MILTON: Paradise Lost, I, II.

KEATS (Selections): Hyperion; Ode to a Nightingale;
Ode on a Grecian Urn; Ode (Bards of Passion and
of Mirth); To Autumn; Ode on Melancholy.

TENNYSON: The Last Tournament; Guinevere.

CARLYLE: Heroes and Hero Worship.

NEWMAN: Idea of a University, V, VI, VII.

G. ELIOT: Silas Marner.

DOWDEN: Shakespeare Primer.

ABBOTT: Shakespearian Grammar.

The Literary History of the Periods of Shakespeare and Milton, as in Shaw's Manual of English Literature or any similar hand-book.

Intermediate Examination—

SCOTT: The Lay of the Last Minstrel.

LONGFELLOW: Evangeline.

TENNYSON: The Passing of Arthur.

COWPER'S Letters. (Macmillan's Selections.)

WASHINGTON IRVING : Sketch Book (Selections):—Rip Van Winkle; A Royal Poet; The Boar's-Head Tavern Eastcheap; the Mutability of Literature; Westminster Abbey; The Legend of Sleepy Hollow.

LUBBOCK : The Pleasures of Life (Selections):—The Duty of Happiness; The Happiness of Duty; A Song of Books; The Blessing of Friends; The Value of Time; Science; Education; Ambition; Wealth; Poetry; The Beauties of Nature.

NOTE.—The Faculty recommends to the Syndicate that it be stated in the Curriculum that Grammatical questions will be asked, including Parsing, Analysis, the Sequence of Tenses, and the Conversion of the Direct and Indirect Forms of Speech.

Entrance Examination—

Lamb's Tales from Shakespeare (Selections) :—Tempest;
As You Like It; Merchant of Venice; King Lear;
Macbeth; Twelfth Night.

SCOTT : The Talisman (Bell's Reading Books Series).

GOLDSMITH : Deserted Village.

MACAULAY : Horatius.

PHILOSOPHY.

(No alteration.)

SANSKRIT.

(No alteration.)

ARABIC AND PERSIAN.

(No alteration.)

GREEK, LATIN AND HEBREW.

One alteration in the B.A. Latin Course, *viz.*, the omission of Tacitus Annals Book II.

NOTE.—The Faculty recommends to the Syndicate that for the B.A. Latin Examination the papers contain passages for translation from English into Latin, and *unseen* passages for translation from Latin into English; and that one-third of the total marks be assigned to such passages.

HISTORY, GEOGRAPHY, POLITICAL ECONOMY AND
POLITICAL SCIENCE.

One alteration, *viz.*, for the B.A. Examination in Political Science, ARISTOTLE'S Politics to be made alternative with STRACHEY'S India.

MATHEMATICS.

(No alterations.)

APPENDIX C.

BOARD OF STUDIES IN PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR EXAMINATIONS OF 1902.

CHEMISTRY.

School Final—As for 1901.

Intermediate— " "

B.A. & B.Sc.— " "

First D.Sc.— " "

Second D.Sc.— " " except that the Syllabus for

Practical Chemistry is to read—

"Qualitative and Quantitative Analysis, with Organic Analysis and Preparations involving no special difficulty."

Third D.Sc.—As for 1901.

PHYSICS.

School Final—As for 1901.

Intermediate—Syllabus.

The following Text-books are suggested :—

WATSON : Elementary Practical Physics.

SCHUSTER and LEES : Intermediate Course of Practical Physics.

RINTOUL : An Introduction to Practical Physics.

EVERETT : Text-book of Physics.

GALLATLY : Mechanics for Beginners.

B.A. & B.Sc.—As for 1901.

First D.Sc.— " "

Second D.Sc.— " "

Third D.Sc.— " "

APPENDIX D.

(DRAFT.)

REGULATIONS IN SCIENCE.

Bachelor of Science.

1. As in the Calendar.
2. To qualify for the Degree of Bachelor of Science, every candidate shall be required to show a competent knowledge of Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry.

3. (a) Any person who has, for not less than two academical years after passing the Intermediate Examination in Physics and Chemistry, prosecuted a regular course of * study in each of the prescribed Science subjects at an institution affiliated in Science to this University, may be admitted to the Examination on payment of a fee of thirty rupees.

(b) Any Graduate in Arts of this University who, after a regular course of study at an institution affiliated in Science, passed in the Examination on which he graduated in any two of the three prescribed Science subjects, may, on payment of a fee of thirty rupees, be admitted to the B.Sc. Examination, provided he has for not less than one academical year after graduating, prosecuted a regular course of * study in the third Science subject at an institution affiliated in Science to this University : such a candidate may present himself for examination in that third subject only and shall, on passing in that subject, be deemed qualified for the Degree of Bachelor of Science (but shall not be classed) without re-examination in the two Science subjects in which he passed in the B.A. Examination on which he graduated.

4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, as 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 in the Calendar, respectively.

9. The Examination shall be partly by means of printed papers, and partly practical. In Mathematics the Examination shall be by printed papers only.

* Less than 75 per cent. of attendance shall not be deemed prosecution of a regular course of study.

10. After each Examination the Syndicate shall publish a list, arranged in three divisions, each division in alphabetical order, of the candidates who have been examined and found qualified in all three subjects. They shall also, in each subject, publish a list (arranged in order of merit) of such candidates as shall have, in that subject, gained not less than 75 *per cent.* of full marks, such candidates being deemed to have taken honours in that subject. They shall also publish a list, arranged in alphabetical order, of those of the candidates under Regulation 3 (b) who have been examined and found qualified in one subject only.

11. As in the Calendar.

Doctor of Science.

12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17. As in the Calendar.

18. Candidates for the First or Second D.Sc. Examinations shall intimate to the Registrar the subject in which they desire to be examined at least six weeks, and candidates for the Third D.Sc., at least nine months before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

19, 20, 21. As in the Calendar.

APPENDIX A.

Certificate.

(p. 151 of *Calendar for 1898-99.*)

I certify that the above-named candidate has satisfied me by the production of the Registrar's Certificate, that he passed the Intermediate Examination of the University of Allahabad having taken the subjects of Physics and Chemistry (or the equivalent Examination of the University of _____); that he has regularly attended lectures in Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry and courses of Practical Instruction in the Physical and Chemical Laboratories of this College for not less than two academical years after passing the Intermediate Examination; that I know nothing against his character which ought to debar him from graduating in Science; and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

This certificate is to be signed by the Principal of an institution affiliated in Science to this University.

(Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate.)

Same as in Calendar for 1898-99, p. 152.

Form of application, &c., for Candidates under Regulation 3 (b) of Regulations in Science, who wish to be examined in one subject only.

To

THE REGISTRAR OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science in the subject of _____ only.

The fee* of 30 rupees is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.,

.....B.A.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has satisfied me by the

This certificate is to be signed by the Principal of an institution affiliated in Science to this University.

production of the Registrar's Certificate, that he has passed the B.A. Examination of the University of Allahabad having taken the following

two Science subjects, viz., _____ and _____; that he has prosecuted a regular course of instruction in the third Science subject, viz., _____, in this College for not less than one academical year after graduating; that I know nothing against his character which ought to debar him from graduating in Science; and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

The _____ 19 .

* The fee must be paid in cash, or by a Treasury Transfer Receipt or Currency Note (registered). Postage Stamps, or Post Office orders will not be received.

N.B.—This application and the Examination-fee must be sent in the same cover registered or presented by hand.

(Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate.)

Name.

Age, in years and months.

Name of father or guardian.

Date of passing the Entrance or School Final-Examination.

Date of passing the Intermediate Examination.

Date of passing the B.A. Examination.

Name of Institution at which Candidate studied when preparing for the B.A. Examination.

District and town or village where resident.

Race (*i.e.*, nation, tribe, &c., &c.).

Religion.

Caste, if any.

Whether he has appeared at the B.Sc. Examination of any previous year.

.....B.A.

(Signature of Candidate.)

Certificate of passing in the B.Sc. Examination for B.A. Candidates under Regulation 3 (b), Regulations in Science, who have been examined in one Science subject only.

This is to certify that _____, B.A., having previously qualified in the following two Science subjects, *viz.*, _____ and _____, attained the Degree of Bachelor of Science in this University by qualifying in _____ in the Examination of 19 .

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD :
The _____ 19 . }

Registrar.

APPENDIX E.

(Faculty of Law Resolution, dated 31st July, 1899.)

II.—The Meeting considered the Report by the Sub-Committee appointed by the Faculty of Law, under Resolution No. V of the Meeting, held on the 1st March, 1899, to draw up a proposed scheme for the moderating Question-papers for Law Examinations.

On a *motion* by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Aikman, seconded by Mr. S. Karamat Husein, it was *resolved* :—

- (i) That the Draft Rules for the constitution and working of a Board of Moderators apply only to the Examinations for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws : and
- (ii) That the Draft Rules, so amended, be sent up to the Syndicate in November for approval, and inclusion in the Bye-laws of the Syndicate.

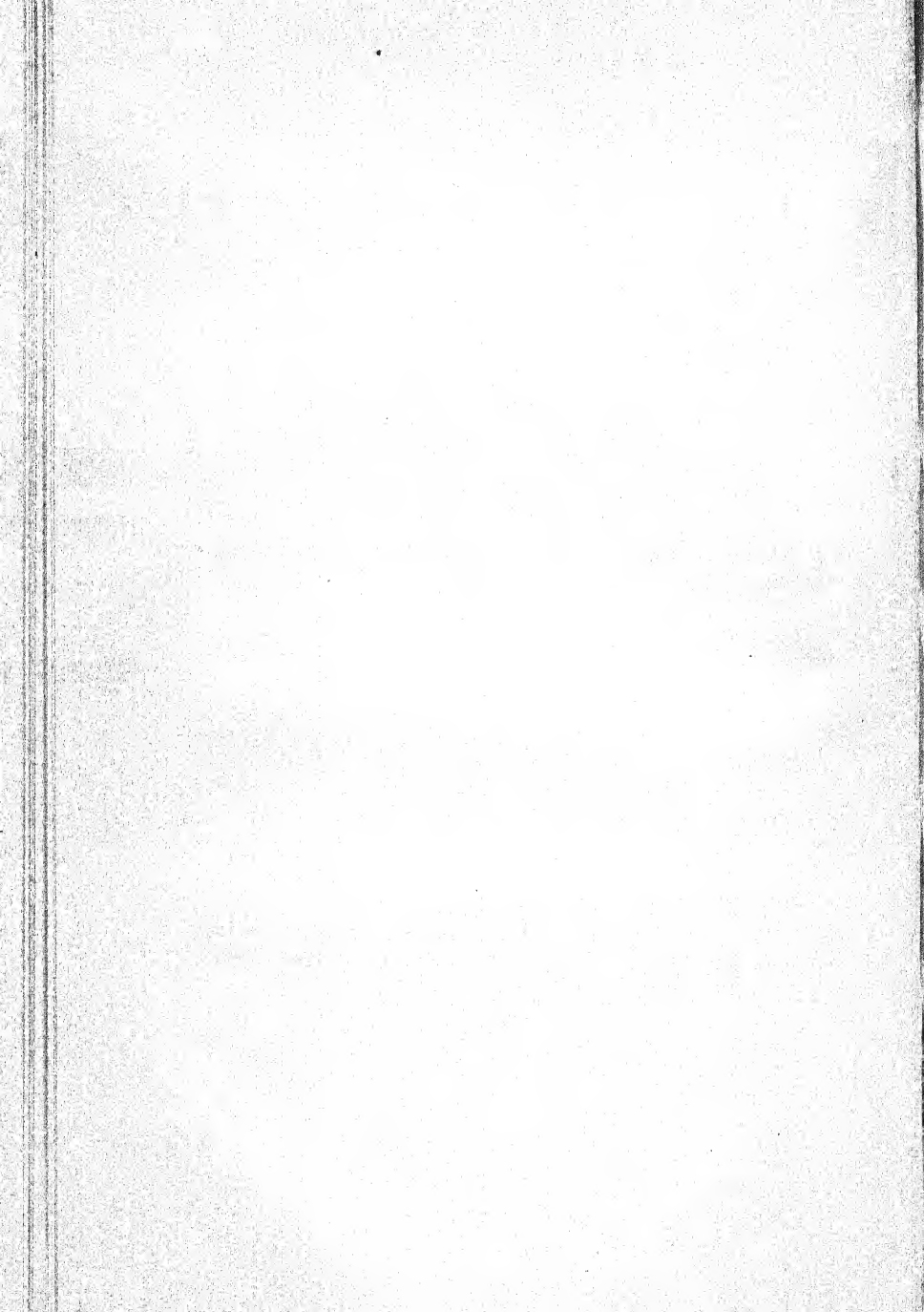
Amended Draft Rules for the constitution and working of a Board of Moderators for the Examinations for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws.

1. The Faculty of Law shall at its Annual Meeting every year appoint a Board, consisting of two of its Members, one of whom shall be appointed Convener, to moderate the papers set by the Examiners for the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws, for 1900 and following years.

2. It shall be the duty of the Board to scrutinize the papers set by the Examiners for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws, and the Registrar shall submit such papers to the Board before they are printed or lithographed.

3. The Board may omit any question from or add any question to or alter any question in a paper set by an Examiner, provided that the Members of the Board are unanimous as to the necessity of making such omission, addition, or alteration.

4. In the event of a Member of the Board resigning or being unable to act, the President of the Faculty shall appoint another Member of the Faculty in his place to act till the next Annual Meeting of the Faculty.



MINUTES OF THE FACULTY OF LAW

FOR THE YEAR 1899-1900.

No. 2.

THE 7TH NOVEMBER, 1899.

Members Present:

THE HON'BLE MR. P. C. BANERJI, *in the Chair*.

THE HON'BLE MR. R. S. AIKMAN.

MAULVI S. KARAMAT HUSAIN.

THE HON'BLE PANDIT BISHAMBAR
NATH.

PANDIT SUNDAR LAL.

IV.—The Minutes of the Meeting of the Faculty of Law, held on the 31st July, 1899, were confirmed.

V.—The Meeting considered the following proposals by the President (*vide* Appendix).

It was unanimously resolved :

- (i) That proposals Nos. 1 and 2 be approved, and that the Registrar take action accordingly.
- (ii) That with reference to proposal No. 3, sub-section (a) be approved as it stands : that sub-section (b) read as follows,—“At the end of clause (23) add the words ‘*Note. Candidates will not be required to shew a knowledge of the amount of punishment which can be inflicted for an offence.*’” And that sub-section (c) read “At the end of clause (24) add ‘*except the Schedules Nos. I and II.*’”
- (iii) That this proposal No. 3 as now amended and sanctioned take effect in the examination of 1900.

P. C. BANERJI,

President.

C. DODD,

Registrar.

APPENDIX.

To

THE REGISTRAR,

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD.

SIR,

I HEREBY give notice that I shall make the following proposals at the next Meeting of the Faculty of Law.

Yours faithfully,

P. C. BANERJI.

1. That the Registrar be requested to ascertain from the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh and inform the Faculty whether a Bachelor of Laws of this University is required to pass a further Examination in the Law relating to Land Tenure, Revenue and Rent in Oudh before he is admitted as a Pleader in that Province.

2. That the Registrar be requested to obtain similar information from the Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces and the Commissioner of Ajmir in regard to the law on the same subjects in force in the Central Provinces and Rajputana respectively.

3. That in the list of Text-Books, Acts and Codes recommended by the Faculty under Regulation 7 of the Regulations in Law, the following alterations be made :—

(a) In clauses (5), (11), (12), (13), (16), (17), (22) and (23) the reference to amendments be omitted and the following note be added at the foot :—

“NOTE.—Every Act mentioned in the above list should be understood to mean the Act with all subsequent amendments thereof.

(b) At the end of clause (23) add the words “except such sections as provide solely for the amount of punishment to be inflicted for an offence.”

(c) At the end of clause (24) add “except the Schedules Nos. I to IV.”

MINUTES OF THE SENATE

FOR THE YEAR 1899-1900.

No. 1.

THE 13TH NOVEMBER, 1899.

Members Present:

THE HON'BLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR, *in the Chair.*

THE HON'BLE SIR ARTHUR
STRACHEY.

THE HON'BLE W. R. BURKITT.

MR. E. B. ALEXANDER.

THE HON'BLE P. C. BANARJI.

THE HON'BLE MR. T. CONLAN.

MAULVI KARAMAT HUSEIN.

THE DIRECTOR, PUBLIC INSTRU-
CTION.

MR. COLIN H. BROWNING.

MR. J. G. JENNINGS.

MR. M. J. WHITE.

REV. G. H. WESTCOTT.

P. GENDAN LAL.

MR. G. N. CHAKRAVARTI.

BABU SITA RAM.

MR. E. G. HILL.

MR. W. KNOX JOHNSON.

MR. J. MURRAY.

REV. A. CROSTHWAIT.

MR. C. M. MULVANY.

MR. S. C. BANARJI.

MR. A. W. WARD.

THE HON'BLE G. E. KNOX.

MAHAMAHOPADHAYAYA PANDIT
ADITYA RAM BHATTACHARYA.

MAULVI ASHRAF ALI.

SHAMS-UL-ULAMA MAULAVI SYAD
AMJAD ALI.

MR. C. F. DE LA FOSSE.

REV. MR. J. M. CHALLIS.

THE PRINCIPAL, M. C. COLLEGE.

MR. ABHAY CHARAN SANYAL.

BABU MAHENDRA NATH DATT.

RAJA JAI KISHAN DAS.

MR. C. E. WELBY.

PANDIT SUNDAR LAL.

MR. M. CROSSE.

MR. A. VENIS.

P. MADAN MOHAN MALIVIYA.

MAHAMAHOPADHAYAYA P. SUDHA-
KAR DWIVEDI.

I.—THE Minutes of the Annual Meeting of the Senate held on the 6th March, 1899, were confirmed.

II.—Before proceeding to the business on the Agenda,

It was unanimously resolved, on a *motion* by Dr. Thibaut, *seconded* by Mr. Karamat Husein, and supported by the Hon'ble Sir Arthur Strachey,—that the Senate desires to

place on record its deep regret at the great loss the University has sustained ~~in~~ the untimely death of Mr. Theodore Beck, late Principal of the M. A.-O. College; and that the Registrar be requested to send a copy of this Resolution to Mrs. Beck.

III.—With reference to Syndicate Resolution No. 4, dated 5th August, 1899, and to Regulation No. 62 of the Regulations in Arts, the Meeting considered the recommendation of the Syndicate that for the Entrance Examination for female candidates, a modern language, in lieu of a classical language, may *continue* to be taken up (*vide* Appendix A).

It was resolved that the concluding words of Regulation No. 62 of the Regulations in Arts, *viz.*, "*and this arrangement is allowed up to the year 1900 (inclusive),*" be deleted.

IV.—With reference to Syndicate Resolution No. 3, dated 5th August, 1899 (*vide* Appendix B), it was *proposed* by Mr. Hill and *seconded* by Mr. Murray, that the proposed amendments of the Regulations in Science be sanctioned.

Mr. M. N. Datt proposed an amendment to Mr. Hill's motion, *viz.*, *that pending replies to certain correspondence with the Local Government and the High Court, regarding the Course of Studies for the Science Degree, the sanctioning of the proposed amendments of the Science Regulations be postponed.* This amendment was *seconded* by Mr. Jennings, and supported by Dr. Thibaut, and *carried*.

V.—With reference to G. O. No. ³²³~~XV, -148-A.~~ dated 17th July, 1899, and to Syndicate Resolution No. 16, dated 5th August, 1899, the Meeting considered the *motion* by the Director of Public Instruction that, for the Entrance and School Final-Examinations, a *minimum* age of 16 years be fixed for candidates, to take effect for the Examinations of 1902 and subsequent years: and for the amendment of the Regulations accordingly (*vide* Appendix C).

Mr. Boutflower addressed the Meeting at length, to shew the desirability of fixing a *minimum* age of 16 years for candidates going up for the Entrance and School Final-Examinations. The *motion* was *seconded* by Mr. White.

Pandit Sundar Lal *proposed* an *amendment*, *viz.*, that for "16 years," '15 years' be substituted. This *amendment* was *seconded* by Pandit Madan Mohan Maliviya. On being put to the vote, the amendment was *lost*.

Mr. Ward spoke at length in support of the original *motion*.

The Rev. Mr. Westcott proposed an *amendment* that the question be deferred until the next Annual Meeting of the Senate, to allow of more thorough discussion. This was *seconded* by P. Sundar Lal. This *amendment* was *lost*.

Mr. Gyanendra Nath Chakravarti, while strongly *supporting* the general principle of the Director's *motion*, *proposed* an *amendment* that the age of 16 years be not required of candidates when appearing for the Entrance or School Final-Examination, but in March next following the Examination. This *amendment* was *seconded* by Mr. M. N. Datt, and on being put to the vote was *lost*.

Mr. Sita Ram *proposed* as an *amendment* that while there be the general rule of age limit of 16 years, Inspectors of Schools be allowed to send up younger and more advanced pupils as special cases.

This *amendment* found no one to *second* it.

The original *motion* by the Director of Public Instruction was then put to the vote and *carried* by a large majority.

R. S. AIKMAN,
Vice-Chancellor.

C. DODD,
Registrar.

APPENDIX A.

(Syndicate Resolution No. 4, dated 5th August, 1899.)

4. With reference to Regulation No. 62 of the Regulations in Arts, the Meeting considered whether for the Entrance Examination of female candidates, a modern language, in lieu of a classical language, may continue to be taken up for the Examinations of 1901 and following years.

It was resolved—

- (i) That for the Entrance Examination of female candidates, a modern language, in lieu of a classical language, may continue to be taken up : and
 - (ii) That this recommendation of the Syndicate be sent up to the Senate for confirmation in November.
-

APPENDIX B.

(Syndicate Resolution No. 3, dated 5th August, 1899.)

3. With reference to Syndicate Resolution No. 101, dated 4th March, 1899, the Meeting considered the report by the Sub-Committee appointed to draft amendments of Regulations in Science.

It was resolved that the Draft Regulations as now amended (*vide* Appendix B) be referred to the Syndicate, to be sent up to the Senate, in November.

(DRAFT.)

REGULATIONS IN SCIENCE.

Bachelor of Science.

1. As in the Calendar.
2. To qualify for the Degree of Bachelor of Science, every candidate shall be required to show a competent knowledge of Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry.
3. (a) Any person who has, for not less than two academical years after passing the Intermediate Examination in Physics and Chemistry, prosecuted a regular course of *study in each of the prescribed Science subjects at an institution affiliated in Science to this University, may be admitted to the Examination on payment of a fee of thirty rupees.
- (b) Any Graduate in Arts of this University who, after a regular course of study at an institution affiliated in Science, passed in the Examination on which he graduated in any two of the three prescribed Science subjects, may, on payment of a fee of thirty rupees, be admitted to the B.Sc. Examination, provided he has for not less than one academical year after graduating, prosecuted a regular course of *study in the third Science subject at an institution affiliated in Science to this University : such a candidate may present himself for

* Less than 75 per cent. of attendance shall not be deemed prosecution of a regular course of study.

examination in that third subject only and shall, on passing in that subject, be deemed qualified for the Degree of Bachelor of Science (but shall not be classed) without re-examination in the two Science subjects in which he passed in the B.A. Examination on which he graduated.

4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, as 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 in the Calendar, respectively.

9. The Examination shall be partly by means of printed papers, and partly practical. In Mathematics the Examination shall be by printed papers only.

10. After each Examination the Syndicate shall publish a list, arranged in three divisions, each division in alphabetical order, of the candidates who have been examined and found qualified in all three subjects. They shall also, in each subject, publish a list (arranged in order of merit) of such candidates as shall have, in that subject, gained not less than 75 *per cent.* of full marks, such candidates being deemed to have taken honours in that subject. They shall also publish a list, arranged in alphabetical order, of those of the candidates under Regulation 3 (b) who have been examined and found qualified in one subject only.

11. As in the Calendar.

Doctor of Science.

12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17. As in the Calendar.

18. Candidates for the First or Second D.Sc. Examinations shall intimate to the Registrar the subject in which they desire to be examined at least six weeks, and candidates for the Third D.Sc., at least nine months before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

19, 20, 21. As in the Calendar.

APPENDIX A.

Certificate.

(p. 151 of Calendar for 1898-99.)

I certify that the above-named candidate has satisfied me by the

This certificate is to be signed by the Principal of an institution affiliated in Science to this University.

production of the Registrar's Certificate, that he passed the Intermediate Examination of the University of Allahabad having taken the subjects of Physics and Chemistry (or

the equivalent Examination of the University of _____); that he has regularly attended lectures in Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry and courses of Practical Instruction in the Physical and Chemical Laboratories of this College for not less than two academical years after passing the Intermediate Examination; that I know nothing against his character which ought to debar him from graduating in Science; and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

The _____ 19 .

(Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate.)

Same as in Calendar for 1898-99, p. 152.

Form of application, &c., for Candidates under Regulation 3 (b) of Regulations in Science, who wish to be examined in one subject only.

To

THE REGISTRAR OF THE

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science in the subject of _____ only.

The fee* of 30 rupees is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.,

.....B.A.

* The fee must be paid in cash, or by a Treasury Transfer Receipt or Currency Note (registered). Postage Stamps, or Post Office orders will not be received.

N.B.—This application and the Examination-fee must be sent in the same cover registered or presented by hand.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has satisfied me by the production of the Registrar's Certificate, that he has passed the B.A. Examination of the University of Allahabad having taken the following two Science subjects, *viz.*, _____ and _____; that he has prosecuted a regular course of instruction in the third Science subject, *viz.*, _____, in this College for not less than one academical year after graduating; that I know nothing against his character which ought to debar him from graduating in Science; and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

The _____ 19 .

(Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate.)

Name.

Age, in years and months.

Name of father or guardian.

Date of passing the Entrance or School-Final-Examination.

Date of passing the Intermediate Examination.

Date of passing the B.A. Examination.

Name of Institution at which Candidate studied when preparing for the B.A. Examination.

District and town or village where resident.

Race (*i.e.*, nation, tribe, &c., &c.).

Religion.

Caste, if any.

Whether he has appeared at the B.Sc. Examination of any previous year.

..... B.A.

(Signature of Candidate.)

Certificate of passing in the B.Sc. Examination for B.A. Candidates under Regulation 3 (b), Regulations in Science, who have been examined in one Science subject only.

This is to certify that _____, B.A., having previously qualified in the following two Science subjects, viz., _____ and _____, attained the Degree of Bachelor of Science in this University by qualifying in _____ in the Examination of 19 .

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD : }

The _____ 19 . }

Registrar.

APPENDIX C.

No. ³²³
XV-148A. OF 1899.

FROM

THE UNDER-SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH,

TO

THE REGISTRAR,
ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY.*Dated Naini Tal, 17th July, 1899.*

SIR,

Educational
Dept.

I am directed to forward a copy of a Report, dated the 17th May, 1899, by a Committee appointed to enquire into certain questions connected with the educational system in these Provinces and of a Resolution No. 262—XV.-148A., dated the 27th June, 1899, on the report, and to request that the Senate's attention may be invited to para. 43 of the Report and para. 17 of the Resolution.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

N. O. MARRIS,

*Under-Secretary to Government,**N.-W. P. and Oudh.*

APPENDIX C.—(Contd.)

Paragraph 43 of the Report of the Committee appointed under Government Resolution No. $\frac{118}{XV-143A}$, Educational Department, dated the 3rd April, 1899.

43. *Preparatory Section.*—The Committee discussed the question of the retention of this section and were unanimously of opinion that it was a necessity if the teaching of boys is to be taken in hand from the very commencement in the school, and if they are not to be compelled to acquire elsewhere the rudimentary instruction qualifying for admission into class I. The reason why the preparatory section was not necessary before 1896 is that until that year alphabets, both English and Urdu, were commenced in class X (which corresponded to class I of the present course), as mentioned in the Government Resolution; but in 1896 the curriculum was changed in order to meet the wishes of the Government that English should not be taught before a boy had passed through the lower primary standard in Vernacular. The Committee propose that this should not be called a two-year course. The section should be sub-divided into courses A and B, corresponding to the first and second years of the curriculum. It should be left entirely optional with the Head Master how long a boy should be kept in this section, and if he comes to school sufficiently prepared, he may be entered at once into the lower primary section. The extended discretion that should be allowed to Head Masters in promotions have been already explained under the head "Examinations." With these modifications and with the modifications in the school courses to be now detailed, the Committee is of opinion that a boy of good average capacity, entering school at 6 years, should be able to pass the School Final or Entrance in 10 years, and this they do not consider too long. A more than usually smart boy would get through in less time by getting promotions more than once a year. But in order to discourage a possible abuse by Head Masters of the extended discretion allowed to them, and to remove the temptation to push on clever boys too fast, the Committee recommends that a *minimum* age of 15 should be fixed by the University for admission to the School Final and Entrance Examinations. Several members of the Committee were in favour of raising the *minimum* to 16 years which is the *minimum* in the London University.

APPENDIX C.—(Contd.)

Paragraph 17 of Government Resolution No. $\frac{262}{XV-148A-8}$, Educational Department, dated Naini Tal, the 27th June, 1899.

17. With the modifications which they have suggested, the Committee think that the whole school course could be got through in ten years in the ordinary course, while by pupils specially gifted the term might be shorter ; and they would fix 15 as the *minimum* age for admission to the School Final and Entrance Examinations. Some of the members thought this age too low, and would fix the *minimum* at 16 years. The Lieutenant-Governor's own preference is for the higher limit, but the question is one on which the Senate of the University must be consulted, and a reference and recommendation will accordingly be made to it.

APPENDIX C.—(Contd.)

(*Syndicate Resolution No. 16, dated 5th August, 1899—University of Allahabad : and letter by Registrar, Calcutta University, dated 19th August, 1899.*)

16. The Meeting considered letter, dated 17th July, 1899, from the Under-Secretary to Government, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, with reference to a proposal to fix a *minimum* age for candidates for the Entrance and School Final-Examinations.

It was *proposed* by the Director of Public Instruction, and *seconded* by the Principal of the Canning College, that a *minimum* age of 16 years be fixed, to take effect for the Examinations of 1902 and subsequent years.

Pandit Sundar Lal *proposed* the following *amendment*, "That the *minimum* age for candidates for the Entrance and School Final-Examinations be fixed at 15 years."

This was *seconded* by Pandit Aditya Ram Bhattacharya. The *amendment* was lost. The original *motion*, by the Director of Public Instruction, was *carried*.

It was *resolved*—

- (i) That the *motion* by the Director of Public Instruction be sent up to the Senate at the Meeting on the 13th November :
- (ii) That in the meantime the Registrar of the Calcutta University be requested to be good enough to furnish this University with information as to the *reason* for which the Calcutta University abolished an age limit for candidates for the Entrance Examination.

APPENDIX C.—(Contd.)

FROM

THE REGISTRAR,
CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY,

TO

THE REGISTRAR,
UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD.

Senate House, the $\frac{19th}{23rd}$ August, 1899.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 727, dated the 16th current, and as requested therein, I beg to state below the reasons that induced the Syndicate and Senate of this University to remove the age limit for candidates for the Entrance Examination.

Until the year 1880-81, para. 2 of the Regulations for the Entrance Examination of this University ran as follows :—

“2. Any person, wherever he shall have been educated, may be admitted to the Entrance Examination, *provided he will be above the age of sixteen years on the 1st March following, and not otherwise.*”

The following clause, also appeared in the certificate appended to the form of application for admission to the Entrance Examination :—

“I certify that the above-named candidate will, to the best of my belief, be above the age of 16 years on the 1st March next ;.....” and the following note was added to the form of certificate :—

“The authorities signing this certificate are requested to use strict precautions for preventing the possibility of any misunderstanding on the part of any candidate of the rule regarding the age of admission, namely, that he is not eligible for admission unless he will have completed 16 years from the date of birth on the 1st of March next.”

In July, 1879, the Committee of Management of the Doveton College, Calcutta, made a representation to the Syndicate on the subject of the effect of the rule which required a candidate for the Entrance Examination to be in his sixteenth year. The Committee pointed out the injury caused to European and Eurasian students by the operation of the rule in question, and urged that the restriction had worked harm not only to the Europeans and Eurasians educated at the metropolis, but had caused such a revolt of feeling against University Examinations as to have made it difficult in many cases to induce promising young men to present themselves at these Examinations. The Committee presumed that the rule regarding the age limit was adopted with the view of checking any tendency to force education; but, in their opinion, the adoption of the rule, instead of securing this object, served only to frustrate the intentions of the founders of the University to raise the Standard of education, so far at least as the Anglo-Indian Community was concerned. The rule seemed only to throw obstacles in the way of lads of superior ability, while in no way benefited those who were backward. The Committee failed to see why a lad of 14 who was really able to pass the Examination should be unnecessarily kept back for two years.

The Principal of the Doveton College, in his report to the Committee, stated that in 1877 he had to keep back three candidates, two of whom, he thought, would certainly have passed in the First Division and in 1878 two who would also have passed very creditably if they had been allowed to go up for Examination. Three of these, the Principal reported, were compelled to waste one year and the others escaped this only by going to England to prosecute their studies there.

The Committee considered that any limitation as regards age must, in the nature of things, be arbitrary and bear hard on individual cases. In their opinion moral character and ability to pass the required Examination were the only qualifications on which the University could consistently insist. The Committee also urged that as the age for admission to the Indian Civil Service was then lowered, it was all the more needful to remove a restriction which was so seriously impeding the progress of really able students.

The above representation was laid before the Syndicate at their Meeting held on the 26th July, 1879. On a careful consideration of

the reasons therein set forth, the Syndicate decided to remove the restriction and passed the following Resolution :—

“ Resolved—

“That the Syndicate recommend to the Senate that in para. 2 of the Regulations for the Entrance Examination, the following words should be omitted : ‘provided he will be above the age of sixteen years on the 1st March following and not otherwise ;’ also that in the form of Entrance application prescribed by the University, the following introductory note to the certificate should be omitted :—

“‘The authorities signing this certificate are requested to use strict precautions for preventing the possibility of any misunderstanding on the part of any candidate as to the right interpretation of the rule regarding the age of admission, namely, that he is not eligible for admission unless he shall have completed 16 years from the date of birth on the 1st March next ;’ and that in the certificate itself, for the words, ‘ I certify that the above-named candidate will, to the best of my belief, be above the age of 16 years on the 1st March next ; that I know nothing against his moral character,’ should be substituted the words ‘ I certify that I know nothing against the moral character of the above-named candidate ;’ and in the list of particulars to be filled in by the candidate, after the word ‘age’ should be added the words ‘on the 1st of January next ;’ and that the above changes shall come into effect at the Entrance Examination of 1880.”

The recommendations of the Syndicate contained in the above Resolution were laid before the Senate at their Meeting held on the 30th August, 1879, and were unanimously adopted.

The changes in the Regulations of the University rendered necessary by the removal of the age restriction were submitted to His Excellency the Governor-General in Council and were duly sanctioned.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

A. C. EDWARDS,

Registrar.

MINUTES OF THE SYNDICATE

FOR THE YEAR 1899-1900.

No. 3.

(Adjourned Meeting.)

THE 13th NOVEMBER, 1899.

Members Present:

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR, *in the Chair*.

THE DIRECTOR, PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

THE PRINCIPAL, MUIR CENTRAL COLLEGE.

THE PRINCIPAL, QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

MR. J. MURRAY.

MR. JENNINGS.

THE PRINCIPAL, CHRIST-CHURCH COLLEGE.

MAHAMAHOPADHAYAYA PT. ADITYA RAM BHATTACHARYA.

PT. SUNDAR LAL.

THE PRINCIPAL, CANNING COLLEGE.

26. THE Meeting further considered letter from Secretary to Government, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh, dated 21st March, 1899, with accompanying Memorial by Mr. Ward (*vide* Appendix C. to Minutes of Syndicate Meeting, dated 5th August, 1899); when it was resolved—

(i) That the Registrar reply to the Secretary to Government in a letter embodying the views of the Syndicate as set forth at the several Meetings at which the Secretary's letter and accompanying Memorial were considered (*vide* Appendix A).

(ii) That in this connexion, the Registrar address the Registrar of the High Court, N.-W. Provinces, in a letter shewing the Syndicate's proposals for a change in the English

Examination for graduating, and enquiring whether such a scheme would meet the High Court's requirements (*vide* Appendix B).

27. With reference to Syndicate Resolution No. 28 (i), dated 5th November, 1898, and to Bye-laws Nos. 24—28 (U. Calendar, pp. 91 and 92), the Registrar asked the Syndicate for a re-cast of Bye-laws Nos. 12—17 (U. Calendar, pp. 86, 87, 88) for the inclusion of rules for the moderating of Question-papers for the Intermediate, Entrance and School Final-Examinations; and for any other amendment of the said Bye-laws Nos. 12—17, as they now stand: and for the cancelling of Bye-laws Nos. 24—28, at present obsolete.

It was resolved that the Registrar be asked to formulate the proposed changes or amendments in the Bye-laws.

28. With reference to Syndicate Resolution No. 138, dated 1st April, 1899, the Meeting considered proposals by Mr. Jennings for an annual award of Medals for proficiency in Urdu and Hindi.

At Mr. Jennings' suggestion, from financial considerations, the matter was dropped.

29. With reference to Syndicate Resolution No. 9, dated 5th August, 1899, the Meeting considered a letter from Mr. Mulvany of Queen's College, dated 16th May, 1899, asking for permission to renounce, for this year, any benefit accruing to him under the Bye-law prescribing a *minimum* payment to Examiners in the B.A. subjects: also suggesting that, in regard to such subjects as Greek or B.A. Latin, candidates be required to give early notice; and that one-third of the Examination-fee be required in advance, with such early notice, as a guarantee of *bona fides*, and that this portion of the fee be in no case returned; and that

some of the M.A. Examinations also be brought under the same rule.

It was resolved—

(i) That if it be the wish of Mr. Mulvany, the Registrar may withhold the fee to which Mr. Mulvany is entitled.

(ii) That there are difficulties in the way which make it undesirable to adopt Mr. Mulvany's latter suggestions; while the Registrar already endeavours to secure the object of Mr. Mulvany's proposals.

30. With reference to Syndicate Resolution No. 15, dated 5th August, 1899, the Meeting considered an application, by the Director, Public Instruction, Jeypur State, for affiliation, to the M.A. standard, of the Jeypur Maharaja's College.

It was resolved that further particulars be asked for regarding the staff of the College, with special reference to the Degrees held by the Professors, and as to when and where such Degrees were obtained.

31. The Meeting considered an application, by the Principal, for affiliation, to the M.A. standard, of the Christ-Church College.

It was resolved that the Christ-Church College be affiliated to the M.A. standard.

32. The Meeting considered an application, by the Principal of the Ramsay College, for permission to the Head Master, a matriculant of the Calcutta University, who has also obtained the Teachers' First Grade Senior Certificate given by the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, to appear at the B.A. Examination of this University in 1901, without having passed the Intermediate Examination.

It was resolved that the applicant be informed that the Syndicate is unable to grant the permission asked for.

33. The Registrar laid before the Meeting the Accountant-General's Audit and Inspection Note on the University Accounts for 1898.

It was resolved that the Audit and Inspection Note be filed.

34. The Meeting considered an application by Charu Chandra Ghose of the Grant Medical College for permission to appear at the Intermediate Examination of January, 1900.

It was resolved that permission be not granted.

35. The Meeting considered an application by the Principal of the Benares Hindu Central College for permission to send up for the forthcoming Examinations three students whose attendance is short of the required percentage.

It was resolved that permission be not granted.

R. S. AIKMAN,

Vice-Chancellor.

C. DODD,

Registrar.

APPENDIX A.

FROM

THE REGISTRAR

OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD,

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH (EDUCATION DEPARTMENT).

Dated Allahabad, 18th November, 1899.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Syndicate to acknowledge the receipt of G. O. No. $\frac{108}{XV.-144A}$, dated 21st March, 1899; and subsequent reminder No. $\frac{459}{XV.-144A}$, dated 18th September, 1899: and to request that His Honour the Chancellor be informed that the several important points raised in the said G. O. and accompanying Memorial, under reply, were duly considered by the Syndicate at the Meetings held on the 1st April, 5th August, 4th November and 13th November, 1899, respectively: and also at a combined Meeting of the Boards of Studies held on the 3rd November.

2. With reference to para. (a) of the G. O. under notice, I am to request that His Honour be informed that the great majority of the members of the Syndicate are of opinion that all candidates for the B.A. Degree who do not take up Mathematics should be required to pass in one at least of the following Classical Languages, *viz.*, Arabic, Sanskrit, Greek or Latin.

APPENDIX A.—(Contd.)

The ground on which the Literary Course for the B.A. Examination is open to objection is that it does not afford a sufficiently thorough and systematic training to the mind. A great improvement would be effected in the character of the Course if the study of a Classical Language were made compulsory. It would in that case approximate more closely in character to the Classical Courses laid down for European Schools and Universities, which long experience has proved to be excellent instruments for training and strengthening youthful minds. To parts at any rate of our present Literary Courses the objection is generally made that students are able to pass examinations in them through a process of mere cramming; and this objection, although as a rule stated in a highly exaggerated form, is not quite unfounded. Proficiency in a Classical Language on the other hand—implying the capacity of construing difficult unseen passages and of translating into the Classical Language—is something which cannot be acquired by mere cramming, but presupposes long-continued, thorough and independent effort.

3. With reference to para. (b), the Syndicate is of opinion that, under the Rules of the High Court at present in force, Science Graduates who choose the Law as their profession are placed at a disadvantage compared with Graduates in Arts: and, by way of remedy, it is proposed that the Examination in English should be divided, according to some such scheme as the following :—

B.A. EXAMINATION: ENGLISH.

A. 1ST OR GENERAL SECTION :—

(2 papers and 1 *vivâ voce*.)

1st paper: Unseen Passages from modern books, or magazines, or newspapers, on History, Biography, Travel, &c.; with grammatical questions.

APPENDIX A.—(Contd.)

2nd paper : An Essay, on a subject of General Interest
(a choice of two or three subjects to be given).

Vivâ voce : Conversational ; based on unseen passages
similar to those set in the 1st paper ; with gram-
matical questions.

B. 2ND OR SPECIAL SECTION :—

(2 papers.)

1st paper : Questions on set books of Prose Literature,
and on prescribed portions of the Literary History
of English Prose.

2nd paper : Questions on set books of Poetry, and on
prescribed portions of the History of English
Poetry :

and that an Examination in English in the General Section
should be compulsory on *all* candidates, whether for the B.Sc.
or B.A. Degree : while an Examination in the Special Section
should be compulsory on all candidates for the *B.A. Degree*.

The Syndicate is addressing the High Court in order to
ascertain whether this change would meet its requirements.

4. With reference to para. 3 of G. O. under reply, the
Syndicate, without endorsing all Mr. Ward's statements, is
of opinion that there is some reason for dissatisfaction with
the present Course in Mathematics. The question has been
referred to the Board of Studies in Mathematics, and they
have recommended that the Course for the B.A. and B.Sc.
degrees should be defined by means of a syllabus, and that
lecturers in this subject should be free to select their own
text-books. The Board further recommend that certain parts
of Algebra and Trigonometry now omitted should be read,

APPENDIX A.—(*Contd.*)

as it is considered that students will thus be better able to understand the principles of the Differential and the Integral Calculi. The practical application of these calculi to certain qualities and features of curves is also recommended. The omission of a small amount of matter from the present Course in Dynamics, which is merely introductory to the study of the Dynamics of rigid bodies, is proposed. On the other hand, the Board are of opinion that some knowledge of Elementary Hydrostatics should be required from candidates. A syllabus in which these variations from the present Course are embodied has been drawn up, and a copy of it is appended to this letter. The Syndicate contemplate introducing this syllabus in place of the present Course.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

C. DODD.

APPENDIX A.—(Contd.)

SYNDICATE RESOLUTION No. 7 (ii).

DATED 5TH AUGUST, 1899.

Report of the Board of Studies in Mathematics.

1. The Board considers it desirable that the Mathematics Course in the B.A. and B.Sc. Examinations be defined by means of a syllabus.

2. The Board suggests the following syllabus :—

Algebra : Convergence and divergence of series, Continued fractions, Partial fractions, Inequalities, Determinants.

Trigonometry : Inverse trigonometrical functions, DeMoivre's theorem, summation of trigonometrical series, hyperbolic functions, expansion of trigonometrical functions.

Analytical Geometry : The straight line, circle, parabola, ellipse, hyperbola, and the general equation of the second degree, treated by means of rectangular, oblique and polar co-ordinates.

Differential Calculus : Differentiation, successive differentiation, development of functions, indeterminate forms, partial differential co-efficients, maxima and minima for a single variable, tangents and normals to curves, asymptotes, multiple points on curves, envelopes, convexity, concavity points of inflexion, radius of curvature, evolutes, curve tracing.

APPENDIX A.—(Concl'd.)

Integral Calculus: General methods of integration, standard forms, integration by parts, formulæ of reduction, rectification of curves, quadrature, surfaces and volumes of solids of revolution.

Dynamics: Motion in a straight line, mass, momentum, collision, force, work, energy, power, composition of velocities and accelerations, coplanar forces point, forces on a rigid body, parallel forces, centre of gravity, machines, friction, oblique impact, projectiles, motion in a circle under central force, simple harmonic motion, pendulum.

Hydrostatics: Fluid pressure, pressure on immersed surfaces, specific gravity, properties of gases, machines depending upon fluid pressure.

APPENDIX B.

FROM

THE REGISTRAR,

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD,

TO

THE REGISTRAR

OF THE HIGH COURT, N.-W. P.

Dated Allahabad, 21st November, 1899.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to request that you will bring to the notice of the High Court the following Extract from G. O. No. $\frac{108}{XV-144A}$, from the Secretary to Government, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh (Education Department), to the Registrar of the University of Allahabad, and dated 21st March, 1899 :—

“SIR,

I AM directed to request that you will invite the attention of the Syndicate of the University to the remarks made by the Chancellor in his address on the occasion of the Convocation on the subject—

- (a) of the complaint regarding what is viewed a disparity of treatment between the Science Course and the Language, History and Philosophy Courses ; and
- (b) of the disadvantage at which Science Graduates are placed who choose the Law as their profession and of the necessity that appears to exist for demanding of Science Graduates a wider and more accurate knowledge of English.”

I have also to request that the attention of the High Court be invited to the following remarks by His Honour

APPENDIX B.—(Contd.)

the Lieutenant-Governor, as Chancellor of the University, in his Address at Convocation on the 8th March, 1899 :—

“ A representation has been made to me as Chancellor on which I have not yet had time to consult the Syndicate that, owing to the action taken by the High Court of these Provinces in declining to recognise the Science Degree as of equal value for their purposes with the degree in Arts, Science graduates who choose the Law as a profession are placed at a great disadvantage. So far as I have been able to examine the question, there seems to me to be reason on both sides. A training in Science is certainly not less conducive to logical acumen and the power of grasping facts than a training in Literature or Philosophy. But, on the other hand, the successful practice of the Law requires a wider and more accurate knowledge of English than a Science degree now postulates. It seems to me that a compromise may be possible whereby a good literary standard may be required for the Science degree, though not on the same aesthetic lines as for the degree in Literature. This would not, I fancy, weaken the Science Course as a mental discipline, while it might meet the requirements of the High Court. The matter is one which will be referred at an early date for consideration to the Syndicate.”

2. With reference to para. (b) of the above extract, the Syndicate is of opinion that under the Rules of the High Court at present in force, Science Graduates who choose the Law as their profession are placed at a disadvantage compared with Graduates in Arts: and, by way of remedy, it is proposed that the Examination in English should be divided, according to some such scheme as the following :—

B.A. EXAMINATION: ENGLISH.**A. 1ST OR GENERAL SECTION :—**

(2 papers and 1 *vivâ voce*.)

1st paper: Unseen Passages from modern books, or magazines, or newspapers, on History, Biography, Travel, &c.; with grammatical questions.

APPENDIX B.—(Conclud.)

2nd paper: An Essay on a subject of General Interest
(a choice of two or three subjects to be given).

Vivâ voce: Conversational; based on unseen passages
similar to those set in the 1st paper; with gram-
matical questions.

B. 2ND OR SPECIAL SECTION:—

(2 papers.)

1st paper: Questions on set books of Prose Literature,
and on prescribed portions of the Literary History
of English Prose.

2nd paper: Questions on set books of Poetry, and on
prescribed portions of the History of English
Poetry:

and that an Examination in English in the General Section
should be compulsory on *all* candidates, whether for the
B.Sc. or B.A. Degree: while an Examination in the Special
Section should be compulsory on all candidates for the *B.A.*
Degree.

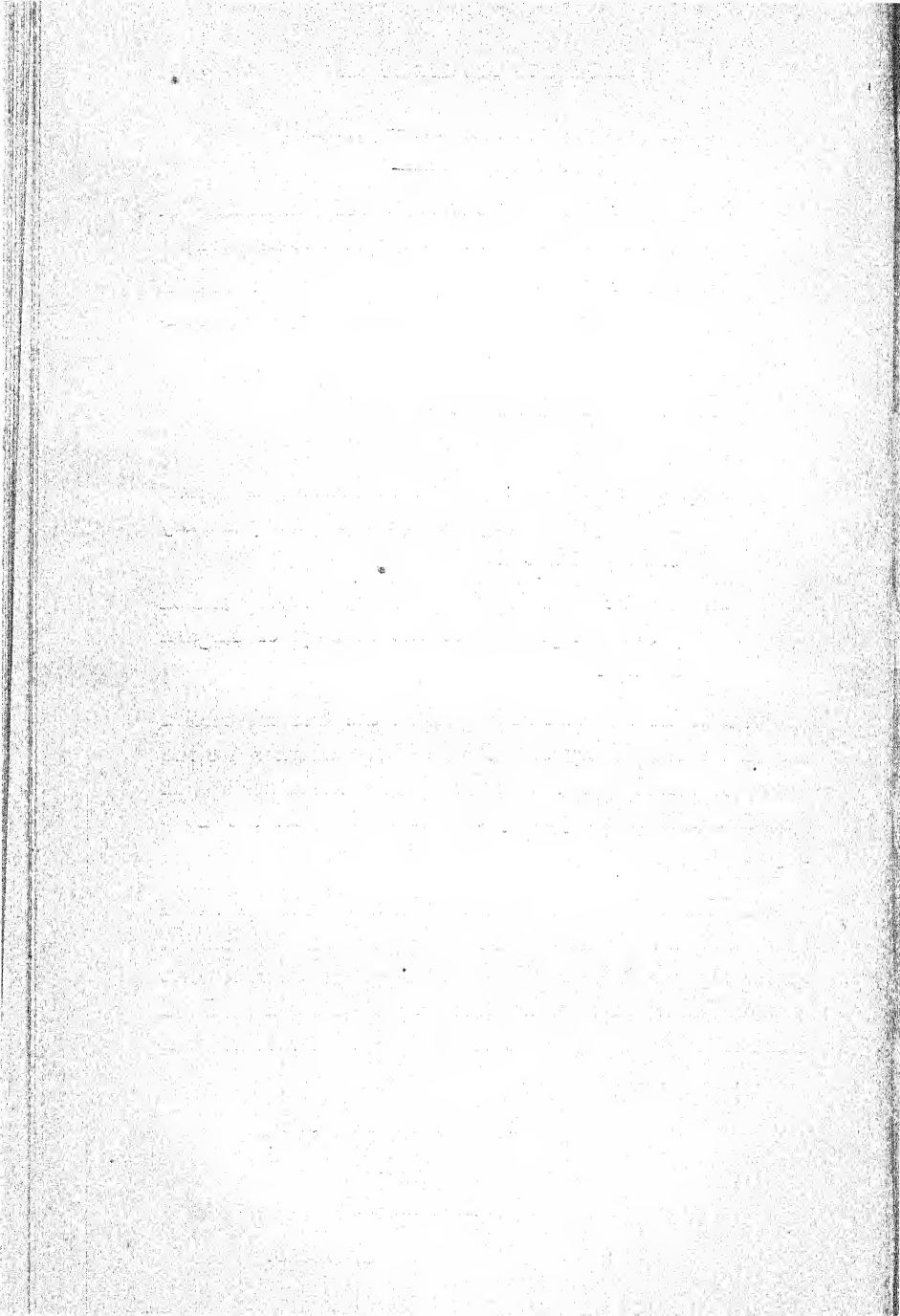
3. I am directed to observe that the Syndicate would
be glad to learn whether such a change in the Examination
in English would be considered by the High Court to meet
its requirements; and, if not, I am requested to ask the High
Court to be good enough to inform me what modifications
would be deemed desirable.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

C. DODD.



MINUTES OF THE SYNDICATE

FOR THE YEAR 1899-1900.

No. 4.

THE 2ND DECEMBER, 1899.

Members Present:

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR, *in the Chair.*

THE DIRECTOR, PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.	SHAMS-UL-ULAMA MAULAVI SYYAD AMJAD ALI.
THE PRINCIPAL QUEEN'S COLLEGE.	PANDIT SUNDAR LAL.
THE PRINCIPAL, MUIR CENTRAL COLLEGE.	MAHAMAHOPADHAYAYA PT. ADITYA RAM BHATTACHARYA.
THE PRINCIPAL, AGRA COLLEGE.	MR. J. G. JENNINGS.

36. The Minutes of the Meetings of the Syndicate held on the 4th and 13th November, 1899, were confirmed.

37. The Contingent bill for the month of October, 1899, was passed. (*Vide Appendix A.*)

38. With reference to letter to Government No. 925, dated November 18th, 1899, paras. 2, 3 and 4, the Registrar enquired whether the Faculties of Arts and Science should not be asked for an expression of their opinion on the following points:—

I.—The proposal to require all candidates for the Degree to pass in a Classical Language or in Mathematics.

II.—The suggested division of English into two Courses.

III.—The proposed new Course for the Degree in Mathematics. (*Vide Appendix B.*)

On a *motion* by Mr. Thomson *seconded* by Mr. Jennings, it was *resolved* that the questions be referred to a joint-meeting of the Faculties of Arts and Science.

39. The Registrar placed before the Meeting a letter from Mr. W. N. Boutflower, dated 20th November, 1899. (*Vide* Appendix C.)

On a *motion* by Mr. Thomson, *seconded* by Dr. Thibaut, it was *resolved* that consideration of Mr. Boutflower's letter be deferred until orders be received from the Government of India on the Resolution of the Senate, dated 13th November, 1899, fixing an age-limit of 16 years for candidates for the Entrance and School Final-Examinations.

40. With reference to instructions included in Resolutions Nos. V and III of the Minutes of the Meeting of the Senate held on the 13th November, 1899, the Registrar presented for consideration amendments of Regulations Nos. 2 and 54 of the Regulations in Arts, and corresponding Application-Forms given in Appendix A of the University Calendar: and also amendment of Regulation No. 62 of the Regulations in Arts.

It was *resolved*—

- (i) that Regulations Nos. 2, 54, and 62 of the Regulations in Arts, as now amended by the Syndicate under instructions included in Resolutions Nos. V and III of the Meeting of the Senate held on the 13th November, 1899, be sent up through the local Government for sanction of the Government of India.
- (ii) That corresponding application-forms, as now likewise amended by the Syndicate, be inserted in

the University Calendar on receipt of sanction of amended Regulations abovementioned. (*Vide* Appendix D.)

41. The Meeting considered letter No. 207, dated 21st November, 1899, from the Principal of the Agra College. (*Vide* Appendix E.)

It was *resolved* that a copy of the letter be sent to the Principal of St. John's College, the Rector of St. Peter's College, and to the Head Master of the Victoria High School, requesting the favour of an explanation.

42. The Registrar read letter, dated 29th November, 1899, from C. P. Ghose, who passed the School Final-Examination in 1897, and is refused admission into the Grant Medical College, Bombay.

It was *resolved* that the Principal of the Grant Medical College be asked for a copy of the Rules for admission into that College.

43. The Principal of the Muir Central College presented an application by a candidate for the M.A. Degree, that on the *first* day of the ensuing Examination *one* Paper only be given.

It was *resolved* that, with reference to Syndicate Resolution No. 6, dated 5th August, 1899, the programme for the Examination be not now altered.

R. S. AIKMAN,
Vice-Chancellor.

C. DODD,
Registrar.

APPENDIX A.

Contingent and other bills for the month of October, 1899.

Month and date.	Details.				Amount.
CONTINGENT BILLS.					
1899.					Rs. a. p.
Octr., 31st ...	By bill paid	Hot-weather Establishment for September, 1899 ...			7 14 0
"	" "	Clock-maker for September, 1899,			1 0 0
"	" "	Lamp-oil do. ...			0 8 0
"	" "	V.-P. P. for forty drill bags from Aligarh ...			19 2 0
"	" "	Carriage, coolie and <i>ekka</i> hire ...			2 3 6
"	" "	Postage for confidential parcels...			1 6 0
"	" "	<i>Daftri's</i> account for twine, thread, &c. ...			0 12 0
TOTAL ...					32 13 6

OTHER BILLS.

Octr., 31st ...	By bill paid	Manager, C. A. Press, for Miscel- laneous Printing ...	...	57 0 0
"	"	Deputy Collector for Service Post- age Stamps ...	...	50 0 0
"	"	25 Bank of Bengal Cheques	...	1 9 0
"	"	Superintendent, Government Press, for Miscellaneous Print- ing ...	...	60 5 6
"	"	Confidential	...	29 10 0

APPENDIX B.

No. 925.

FROM

THE REGISTRAR

OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD,

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH (EDUCATION DEPARTMENT).

Dated Allahabad, 18th November, 1899.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Syndicate to acknowledge the receipt of G. O. No. $\frac{108}{XV-144A}$ dated 21st March, 1899; and subsequent reminder No. $\frac{458}{XV-144A}$ dated 18th September, 1899: and to request that His Honour the Chancellor be informed that the several important points raised in the said G. O. and accompanying Memorial, under reply, were duly considered by the Syndicate at the Meetings held on the 1st April, 5th August, 4th November and 13th November, 1899, respectively: and also at a combined Meeting of the Boards of Studies held on the 3rd November.

2. With reference to para. (a) of the G. O. under notice, I am to request that His Honour be informed that the great majority of the members of the Syndicate are of opinion that all candidates for the B.A. Degree who do not take up Mathematics should be required to pass in one at least of the following Classical Languages, *viz.*, Arabic, Sanskrit, Greek or Latin.

The ground on which the Literary Course for the B.A. Examination is open to objection is that it does not afford a sufficiently thorough and systematic training to the mind. A great improvement would be effected in the character of the Course if the study of a Classical Language were made compulsory. It would in that case approximate more closely in character to the Classical Courses laid down for European Schools and Universities, which long experience has proved to be excellent instruments for training and strengthening youthful

minds. To parts at any rate of our present Literary Courses the objection is generally made that students are able to pass examinations in them through a process of mere cramming; and this objection, although as a rule stated in a highly exaggerated form, is not quite unfounded. Proficiency in a Classical Language on the other hand—implying the capacity of construing difficult unseen passages and of translating into the Classical Language—is something which cannot be acquired by mere cramming, but presupposes long-continued, thorough and independent effort.

3. With reference to para. (b) the Syndicate is of opinion that, under the Rules of the High Court at present in force, Science Graduates who choose the Law as their profession are placed at a disadvantage compared with Graduates in Arts: and, by way of remedy, it is proposed that the Examination in English should be divided according to some such scheme as the following:—

B.A. EXAMINATION: ENGLISH.

A. 1ST OR GENERAL SECTION:—

(2 papers and 1 *vivâ voce*.)

1st paper: Unseen Passages from modern books, or magazines, or newspapers, on History, Biography, Travel, &c.; with grammatical questions.

2nd paper: An Essay, on a subject of General Interest (a choice of two or three subjects to be given).

Vivâ voce: Conversational; based on unseen passages similar to those set in the 1st paper; with grammatical questions.

B. 2ND OR SPECIAL SECTION:—

(2 papers.)

1st paper: Questions on set books of Prose Literature, and on prescribed portions of the Literary History of English Prose.

2nd paper: Questions on set books of Poetry, and on prescribed portions of the History of English Poetry:

and that an Examination in English in the General Section should be compulsory on *all* candidates, whether for the B.Sc. or B.A. Degree: while an Examination in the Special Section should be compulsory on *all* candidates for the *B.A. Degree*.

The Syndicate is addressing the High Court in order to ascertain whether this change would meet its requirements.

4. With reference to para. 3 of G. O. under reply, the Syndicate, without endorsing all Mr. Ward's statements, is of opinion that there is some reason for dissatisfaction with the present Course in Mathematics. The question has been referred to the Board of Studies in Mathematics, and they have recommended that the Course for the B.A. and B.Sc. degrees should be defined by means of a syllabus, and that lecturers in this subject should be free to select their own textbooks. The Board further recommend that certain parts of Algebra and Trigonometry now omitted should be read, as it is considered that students will thus be better able to understand the principles of the Differential and the Integral Calculi. The practical application of these calculi to certain qualities and features of curves is also recommended. The omission of a small amount of matter from the present Course in Dynamics, which is merely introductory to the study of the Dynamics of rigid bodies, is proposed. On the other hand, the Board are of opinion that some knowledge of Elementary Hydrostatics should be required from candidates. A syllabus in which these variations from the present Course are embodied has been drawn up, and a copy of it is appended to this letter. The Syndicate contemplate introducing this syllabus in place of the present Course.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

C. DODD.

APPENDIX.

SYNDICATE RESOLUTION No. 7 (ii).

DATED 5TH AUGUST, 1899.

Report of the Board of Studies in Mathematics.

1. The Board considers it desirable that the Mathematics Course in the B.A. and B.Sc. Examinations be defined by means of a syllabus.

2. The Board suggests the following syllabus :—

Algebra : Convergence and divergence of series, Continued fractions, Partial fractions, Inequalities, Determinants.

Trigonometry : Inverse trigonometrical functions, De Moivre's theorem, summations of trigonometrical series, hyperbolic functions, expansion of trigonometrical functions.

Analytical Geometry : The straight line, circle, parabola, ellipse, hyperbola, and the general equation of the second degree, treated by means of rectangular, oblique and polar co-ordinates.

Differential Calculus : Differentiation, successive differentiation, development of functions, indeterminate forms, partial differential co-efficients, maxima and minima for a single variable, tangents and normals to curves, asymptotes, multiple points on curves, envelopes, convexity, concavity, points of inflexion, radius of curvature, evolutes, curve tracing.

Integral Calculus : General methods of integration, standard forms, integration by parts, formulæ of reduction, rectification of curves, quadrature, surfaces and volumes of solids of revolution.

Dynamics : Motion in a straight line, mass, momentum, collision, force, work, energy, power, composition of velocities and accelerations, coplanar forces point, forces on a rigid body, parallel forces, centre of gravity, machines, friction, oblique impact, projectiles, motion in a circle under central force, simple harmonic motion, pendulum.

Hydrostatics : Fluid pressure, pressure on immersed surfaces, specific gravity, properties of gases, machines depending upon fluid pressure.

APPENDIX C.

FROM

MR. W. N. BOUTFLOWER,

To

THE REGISTRAR,

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD.

DEAR SIR,

THE Senate having ordered that candidates under 16 years of age shall not be admitted to the Entrance and School Final-Examinations of the University; it seems desirable that further provision should be made for the education of clever boys who are able to work up to the Entrance standard before attaining that age. As such boys will, in the natural course of things, proceed after passing the Entrance to study for the Intermediate Examination, it has been suggested that they might be allowed to prepare some of the Intermediate subjects while at school, and to present themselves for examination in these subjects immediately after going up for the Entrance. Most High Schools are able to give instruction in the Intermediate course in History and in the first course in Mathematics, and I suppose that all schools which prepare candidates for the School Final-Examination could teach the Intermediate courses in Physics and Chemistry. As regards the classical languages, it may be thought advisable in view of impending changes in the Degree Examinations to encourage a higher standard of teaching in the schools. It does not seem desirable to make any change in the existing regulations, so far as English is concerned. The Entrance course in this subject provides each year fresh reading for candidates, and they may with advantage spend more time in improving themselves in the art of speaking and writing English correctly before commencing the Intermediate course. The remaining Intermediate subjects, *viz.*, Logic and the Second Course in Mathematics, may also in my opinion be studied best at College, but there seems to be no reason why the course should extend over two years.

APPENDIX C.—(*Contd.*)

In addition to providing work at school for clever boys these changes would, if sanctioned, involve the abolition of the present rule under which a candidate must pass in all the subjects prescribed for him at the same examination. There seems to be no reason why this rule should be retained, and it certainly has had the effect of driving students from College who would otherwise have read up to the Degree Examinations. To compel students to read again courses in which they have passed involves much waste of time and is a sure way of creating a distaste for study.

I do not propose any relaxation of the rule which requires four years' attendance at an Arts College before a Degree can be obtained, since it is the long period of time spent in daily intercourse with more highly cultivated minds which in my opinion gives University education its chief value. But I may point out that a student who had passed some of the Intermediate subjects immediately after the Entrance Examination would not necessarily find himself in his third or fourth year at College cut off in any way from further study, as all the larger Colleges have M.A. classes which I presume he could attend if he cared to do so. I have embodied my proposals in resolutions appended to this letter, and if I may venture to make the suggestion I would ask that they may be considered at a joint meeting of the Faculties of Arts and Science to be held before the Annual Meeting of the Syndicate in March.

I am,

DEAR SIR,

Yours faithfully,

W. N. BOUTFLOWER.

Allahabad, November 20th, 1899.

APPENDIX C.—(Concl'd.)

RESOLUTIONS.

I.—That the present rule under which Intermediate candidates are required to pass in all subjects at the same examination be rescinded, and that no candidate be required to be examined a second time in any subject in which he has already passed.

II.—That the Intermediate Examination be so arranged, that the Question-papers in the following subjects, *viz.*, First Course of Mathematics, the Classical Languages, History, Physics and Chemistry, be set immediately after the Entrance Examination ; and that candidates from certain schools to be specified hereafter, permitted to appear at the Entrance or School Final-Examination, be also permitted to present themselves for examination by the Intermediate standard in any of the above-mentioned subjects immediately afterwards or at any subsequent Intermediate Examination ; but they will not be deemed to have passed in any of these subjects if they fail to pass the Entrance or School Final-Examination.

III.—That the remaining subjects of the Intermediate Examination, with the exception of English, may be taken up by under-graduates of the University after prosecuting a regular course of study in an affiliated institution for not less than one academical year after passing the Entrance Examination, but that the course of study for English extend over two academical years as at present.

APPENDIX D.

REGULATIONS IN ARTS.

(Calendar, page 110.)

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

2. Any person, who is a resident of, or who has studied for not less than an academical year in a school in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Central Provinces, Rajputana or Central India, and who on the date of the commencement of the Examination shall have completed the age of 16 years, may be admitted to the Entrance Examination.

Candidates who appear from Government, Aided or other recognized High Schools must have attended a course of instruction at their school for at least one year last preceding the date of the Examination. Less than 75 *per cent.* of the attendance from the beginning of such school year up to the latest date of sending in applications for admission to the Examination, shall not be deemed prosecution of such a course of study.

(Calendar, page 124.)

SCHOOL FINAL-EXAMINATION.

54. Such persons as have attended for not less than two years a course of instruction at a school recognized by the Syndicate for this purpose, and who on the date of the commencement of the Examination shall have completed the age of 16 years, may be admitted to this examination. Less than 75 *per cent.* of attendance from the beginning of the school year up to the latest date of sending in the application, shall not be deemed prosecution of such a course of study.

REGULATIONS FOR THE EXAMINATIONS IN ARTS
OF GIRLS AND WOMEN.

(Calendar, page 128.)

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

62. The Entrance Examination for Girls shall be the same as the Entrance Examination in general, with the exception that a modern may be taken up in lieu of a classical language. Such modern language shall be French, German, Italian, Urdu, Hindi or Bengali.

(1) FORMS OF APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION TO
EXAMINATIONS.

(Calendar, pages 141 & 142.)

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To

The Registrar of the University of Allahabad.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Entrance Examination of the University of Allahabad.

The fee * of 10 Rupees is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that I know nothing against the character of the above-

The certificate of every candidate who is not a private student must be signed by the Principal or Head Master of the school from which he appears. The certificate of a candidate who appears as a *private student* must be signed by the Principal of an affiliated College or a Government Inspector of Schools, or the Head Master of the Zila School, or the Head Master of the chief Aided School in the district where there is no Zila School.

named candidate which ought to debar him from matriculation ; that he has not already passed the Entrance Examination of any University ; that he has attended a regular course of instruction at school since the commencement of the school year last preceding the date of the Examination ; that he has signed the above application in my presence : and that, to the best of my belief, he will have completed sixteen years of age on the date of the commencement of the Examination.

(The clause commencing "That he has attended" and terminating with "date of the Examination" to be struck out in the case of other candidates than those who appear from Government or Aided or other recognized High Schools.)

The _____ 189 .

(Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate.)

Name.

Date of birth.

Religion.

Race (i.e., nation, tribe, &c., &c.).

Caste, if any.

Where educated.

Present position (i.e., at school or present occupation).

District and town or village where resident.

Name of father or guardian.

Where to be examined.

Classical language in which to be examined.

Language from which translation is to be made.

Whether he has appeared at the Entrance Examination of any previous year.

(Signature of Candidate.)

(Calendar, pages 140 & 141.)

SCHOOL FINAL-EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To

The Registrar of the University of Allahabad.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing School Final-Examination of the University of Allahabad.

The fee * of 10 Rupees is herewith forwarded.

I am, &c.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that I know nothing against the character of the above-

This certificate must be signed by the Principal or Head Master of a School recognized for the purpose of the School Final-Examination.

named candidate which ought to exclude him from the School Final-Examination; that he has attended a regular course of instruction at _____ School for

not less than _____ year; that he has signed the above application in my presence: and that, to the best of my belief, he will have completed 16 years of age at the date of the commencement of the Examination.

The _____ 189 .

(Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate.)

Name.

Date of birth.

Religion.

Race (*i.e., nation, tribe, &c., &c.*).

Caste, if any.

District and town or village where resident.

Name of father or guardian.

Where to be examined.

Whether to be examined in Urdu, or Hindi in the Nagri character.

Optional subject or subjects (V—IX).

Language from which translation is to be made in the third paper in English.

Whether he has appeared at the School Final-Examination of any previous year.

(Signature of Candidate.)

APPENDIX E.

No. 277 of 1899-1900.

FROM

THE PRINCIPAL,

Agra College,

To

THE REGISTRAR

OF THE ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY,

*Allahabad.**Dated Agra, the 21st November, 1899.*

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report that the following pupils of the Entrance and School Final Classes of this College have not been sent up to the University Examinations as they are quite unfit to appear, and their unfitness is due largely to irregular attendance and carelessness :—

No.	Names.	Father's Name.	Caste.	Remarks.
-----	--------	----------------	--------	----------

Entrance Candidates.

1	Amir-ud-din	...	Alim-ud-din	...	Sheikh	...
2	Khairati Lal	...	Jugal Kishore	...	Kayasth	...
3	Madan Gopal	...	Bansi Dhar	...	Vaish	...
4	Mitthan Lal	...	Ballo Mal	...	Brahman	...
5	Suraj Narain	...	Pratap Narain	...	Kayasth	...
6	Tilak Singh	...	Khushal Singh	...	Rajput	...

School Final Candidates.

7	Brij Nath	...	Bhagwan Das	...	Vaish	...
8	Har Dayal	...	Pande Ram Dutt	...	Brahman	...
9	Jhamman Singh	...	Karan Singh	...	Rajput	...
10	Lakshmi Narain	...	Mathra Pershad	...	Brahman	...
11	Ram Narain	...	Hazari Lal	...	Thakur	...

I now learn that No. 3, Madan Gopal, has got himself sent up by the Rector of St. Peter's College as a private candidate, while No. 4, Mitthan Lal, has been sent up by the Principal, St. John's College. I believe some candidates have also been sent up by the Head Master of the Victoria High School here. I therefore beg that none of these men be admitted as private candidates, and that suitable notice be taken of Heads of Institutions sending up so-called private candidates without full inquiry into their antecedents.

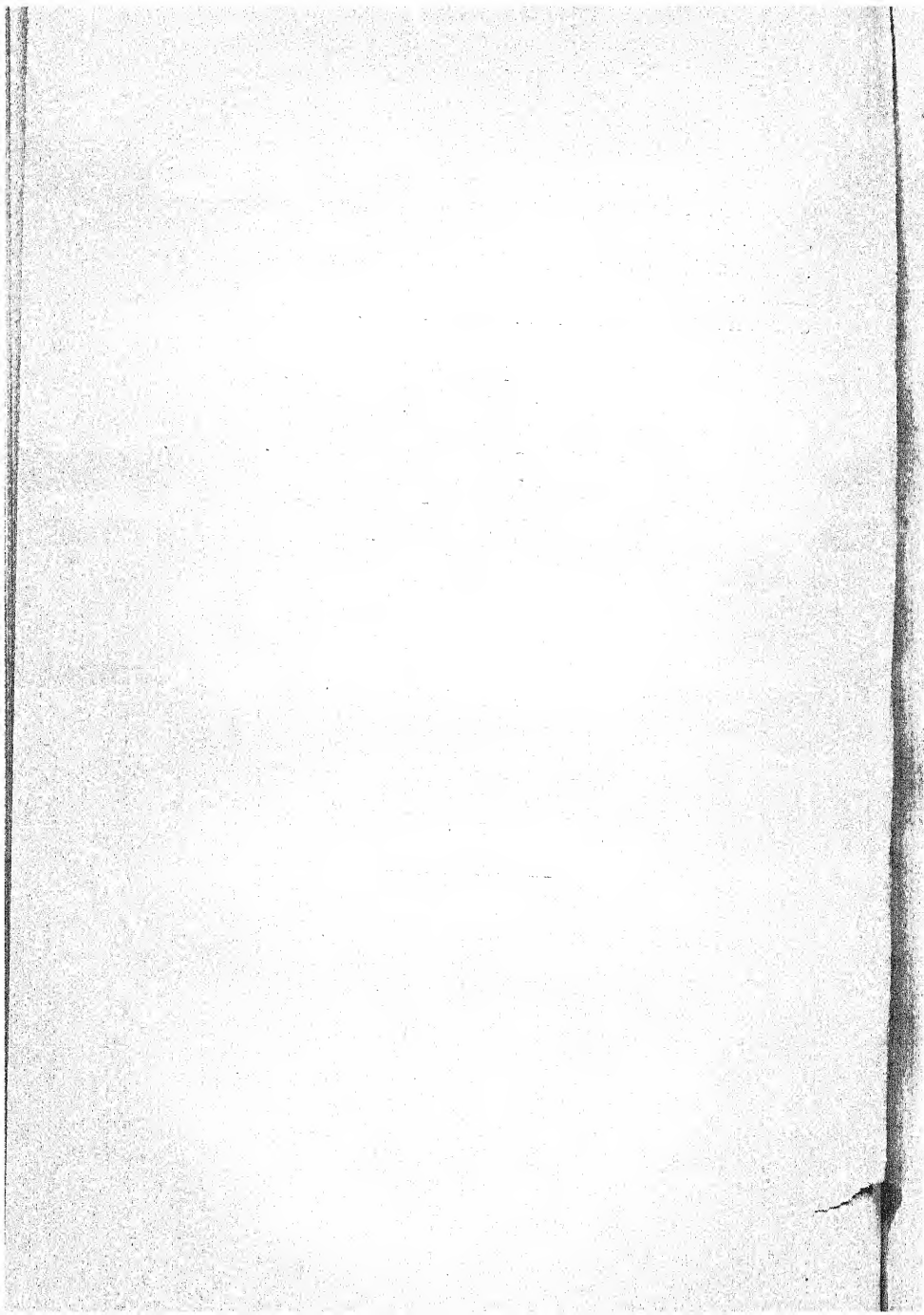
I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

A. THOMSON,

Principal, Agra College.



MINUTES OF THE SYNDICATE

FOR THE YEAR 1899-1900.

No. 3.

THE 13TH JANUARY, 1900.

Members Present:

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION *in the Chair.*

THE PRINCIPAL, MUIR CENTRAL COLLEGE.	MR. MURRAY.
MAHAMAHOPADHYAYA PT. ADITYA RAM BHATTACHARYA.	MR. JENNINGS. PANDIT SUNDAR LAL.

44. The Minutes of the Syndicate Meeting held on the 2nd December, 1899, were confirmed.

45. Contingent and other bills for the months of November and December, 1899, were passed (*vide* Appendix A).

46. The following list of candidates successful in the LL.B. Examination, 1899, was passed, on the Report by the Examiners (*vide* Appendix B).

47. The Registrar placed before the Meeting letters

(i) No. ⁵⁵⁵_{XV-144A}, dated 9th December, 1899, from the Secretary to Government, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh,

(ii) No. ²⁹⁶³₄₅, dated 9th December, 1899, from the Registrar, High Court of Judicature, N.-W. Provinces,

- (iii) No. $\frac{581}{XV-144A}$, dated 23rd December, 1899, from the Secretary to Government, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh (*vide* Appendix C).

It was resolved that the Registrar place before the next Meeting proposed amended Regulations in accordance with the suggestions contained in Syndicate's letter No. 925, dated 18th November, 1899, to the address of the Secretary to Government, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh, and approved by His Honour the Chancellor.

48. The Registrar placed before the Meeting, correspondence with the Inspector of European Schools, concerning a pass-percentage of marks, in Arithmetic and Mathematics (Algebra and Euclid) combined, to qualify for matriculation (*vide* Appendix D).

It was resolved that the Inspector of European Schools be informed that if Miss G. Bonnaud has passed the High School Examination of European Schools, she will be considered to have passed for the purpose of matriculation.

It was further resolved that, in Regulation No. 8 of the Regulations in Arts, the word *compulsory* be omitted, and that the sanction of the Senate to such omission be applied for.

49. With reference to Syndicate Resolution No. 41, dated 2nd December, 1899, the Registrar read replies from the Principal, St. John's College, the Rector of St. Peter's College and the Head Master, Victoria High School, regarding the sending up of private candidates for the Entrance Examination without full enquiry into their antecedents.

It was resolved that at the Meeting in March next, the Syndicate be asked to define the term "Entrance Private Candidate."

50. With reference to Syndicate Resolution No. 42, dated 2nd December, 1899, the Registrar placed before the Meeting a copy of the Rules for admission into the Bombay Grant Medical College (*vide* Appendix E).

It was resolved that in the matter of the application by C. P. Ghose, dated 29th November, 1899, no action can be taken.

51. With reference to Syndicate Resolution No. 30, dated 13th November, 1899, the Registrar placed before the Meeting further particulars regarding the Staff of the Jeypur Maharaja's College (*vide* Appendix F).

It was resolved, on a *motion* by Dr. Thibaut, *seconded* by Pandit Sundar Lal, that the Jeypur Maharaja's College be affiliated to the M.A. standard.

52. The Registrar asked the Meeting for authority to refund the School Final-Examination-fee of the late Umrao Sinha, to Balkaran Sinha, father of deceased.

It was resolved that the School Final-Examination-fee of the late Umrao Sinha be refunded.

53. The Registrar read an application, recommended by the Principal, Government College, Jabalpur, for the refund of the Entrance Examination-fee of Suresh Chandra Chatarji.

It was resolved that as a special case the Entrance Examination-fee of Suresh Chandra Chatarji be refunded.

54. The Registrar read an application by the Director of Public Instruction, for recognition, by the Syndicate, of the Gorakhpur Jubilee High School for the purpose of the School Final-Examination.

It was resolved that the Gorakhpur Jubilee High School be recognised for the purpose of the School Final-Examination.

55. The Registrar read application by the Principal, Hindu College, Delhi, on behalf of Mahomad Hasan, who asks for permission to appear at the Intermediate Examination of the Panjab University.

It was resolved that the permission sought be granted.

56. With reference to Syndicate Resolution No. 33, dated 13th November, 1899, the Registrar read letter, dated 5th January, 1900, from Secretary to Government, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh, suggesting that steps be taken to remedy the irregularities noticed by the Examiner, Local Funds' Accounts.

It was resolved that the Secretary to Government, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh, be informed that the Registrar has been instructed to remedy any irregularities noticed by the Examiner of Local Funds' Accounts.

57. The Registrar read a letter from the Inspector-General of Education, Central Provinces, forwarding a stamped Proxy Vote Form, from Beni Madhav Sircar, a candidate for Fellowship of this University.

It was resolved that the letter of the Inspector-General of Education, Central Provinces, be filed.

58. The Registrar laid before the Meeting correspondence with the Inspector of European Schools, regarding requirements by the General Medical Council, United Kingdom, for the registration of Medical students.

It was resolved that the Registrar again address the General Medical Council for the purpose of obtaining a definite reply as to the requirements for registration of Medical students.

T. C. LEWIS,
Chairman.

C. DODD,
Registrar.

APPENDIX A.

*Contingent and other bills for the months of November and
December, 1899.*

Month and date.	Details.	Amount.
1899.		Rs. a. p.
CONTINGENT BILLS.		
Nov. 30th ...	By bill paid, Hot-weather Establishment for October, 1899 ...	3 8 0
" "	" Clock-maker for October, 1899 ...	1 0 0
" "	" Lamp-oil do. ...	0 8 0
" "	" Postage for Confidential parcels ...	1 4 0
" "	" Conveyance— <i>Ehka</i> and coolie-hire ...	6 7 9
" "	" Kerosine-oil ...	3 4 0
" "	" E. I. R. for a box of Stationery from Calcutta ...	3 11 0
" "	" Methylated Spirits ...	0 10 0
" "	" Superintendent, Government Sta- tionery ...	37 0 6
" "	" Money-order Commission ...	0 8 0
" "	" Cost of a telegram ...	1 4 0
" "	" <i>Dafti's</i> account ...	1 0 9
" "	" Postage due on a bearing parcel ...	1 0 0
" "	" Cost of exchange of rejected coins ...	1 0 0
TOTAL		62 2 0
Dec. 31st ...	By bill paid, Clock-maker for November, 1899	1 0 0
" "	" Lamp-oil do. ...	0 8 0
" "	" Postage for Confidential parcels ...	0 10 0
" "	" Carpenter ...	0 3 0
" "	" Conveyance— <i>Ehka</i> and coolie-hire ...	1 9 0
" "	" Expenses, Allahabad Centre, L.L.B. Examination, 1899 ...	7 0 0
" "	" Postage due for a bearing cover ...	0 1 0
" "	" Hire of three hand-carts ...	0 12 0
" "	" <i>Dafti's</i> account ...	2 1 0
TOTAL		13 12 0

*Contingent and other bills for the months of November and
December, 1899—(concl'd.)*

Month and date. 1899.	Details.	Amount. Rs. a. p.
OTHER BILLS.		
Nov. 30th ...	By bill paid, Mr. A. Venis's Travelling allowance	42 4 0
" "	Deputy Collector for Service Post- age Stamps ...	50 0 0
Dec. 31st ...	Deputy Collector for Service Post- age Stamps ...	100 0 0
" "	B.A. Examination-fee of Janki Prasad returned ...	30 0 0
" "	Manager, <i>Pioneer</i> Press, for Miscel- laneous Printing, for July and August, 1899 ...	290 4 0
" "	Manager, <i>Pioneer</i> Press, for Septem- ber, October and November, 1899	570 8 0
" "	Manager, <i>Pioneer</i> Press, for 145 copies of University Calendar for 1899-1900 ...	290 0 0
" "	Messrs. Mittra & Co., for 26 addi- tional B.A. Gowns and Hoods ...	390 0 0

APPENDIX B. .

List of Candidates successful in the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws held in November and December, 1899.

Roll No.	Order of Merit.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.
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IN ORDER OF MERIT.

FIRST CLASS.

Nil.

SECOND CLASS.

35	1	Brij Narain Saxena, B.A. ...	Cawnpur, Christ Church College.
12	2	Harihar Charan, B.A. ...	Allahabad, Muir Central do.
25		Ram Prasad Dube, M.A., B.Sc.	Ditto.
41	4	Ghanshyam Das Singh, B.A.	Lucknow, Canning College.
61	5	Mahmood Hasam, B.A. ...	Aligarh, M. A.-O. College,
8	6	Binoy Koomar Mukerji, M.A.	Allahabad, Muir Central College.
54	7	Gurbaksh Singh, B.A. ...	Meerut College.
59	8	Ghulam Muhi-ud-din Khan, Aligarh, M. A.-O. College.	B.A.
4	9	Raghubar Dayal Mathur ...	Agra College.
42	10	Girja Saran Lal, B.A. ...	Lucknow, Canning College,
21	11	Nawal Kishor, B.A. ...	Allahabad, Muir Central College.
55	12	Jiwan Lal, B.A. ...	Meerut College.
10	13	Charau Chandra Das, B.A.	Allahabad, Muir Central College.
7	14	Benoy Bhushan Dey, B.A....	Ditto.
24		Ram Narain, M.A. ...	Ditto.
16	16	Krishna Chandra Banerji, B.A.	Ditto.

APPENDIX C.

No. $\frac{555}{XV-144A}$ OF 1899.

FROM

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH,

TO

THE REGISTRAR,

ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY.

Dated Allahabad, the 9th December, 1899.

SIR,

Educational
Department.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 925, dated 18th November, 1899, reporting the changes proposed in the courses for the B.A. and B.Sc. Examinations of the University, and to say that His Honour the Chancellor approves of the recommendations made by the Syndicate.

2. The result of the Syndicate's reference to the High Court of Judicature in these Provinces on the subject of the literary course for the B.Sc. Degree will be awaited.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

W. MARRIS,

Under-Secretary,

For Secretary to Government,

N.-W. P. & Oudh.

APPENDIX C—(contd.)

No. $\frac{2963}{45}$ OF 1899.

FROM

B. LINDSAY, Esq., C.S.,

REGISTRAR, HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE,

N.-W. PROVINCES,

TO

THE REGISTRAR,

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD,

ALLAHABAD.

Dated Allahabad, the 9th December, 1899.

SIR,

In reply to your letter No. 926, dated the 21st November, 1899, proposing a scheme for the division of the Examination in English into a general and special section, and for making the examination in the general section compulsory for all candidates for the B.Sc. Degree, I am to say that in the opinion of the Court the proposed change would be sufficient to meet its requirements as far as regards the standard of knowledge of English which it considers necessary in the case of all persons desirous of being enrolled as Vakils of the Court.

High Court of
Judicature,
N.-W. P.
[Civil Side.]

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

W. JACOB,

For Registrar.

APPENDIX C—(concl'd.)

No. $\frac{581}{XV-144A}$ OF 1899.

FROM

THE UNDER-SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH,

To

THE REGISTRAR,

ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY.

Dated Allahabad, the 23rd December, 1899.

SIR,

Educational
Department.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 981, dated 12th December, 1899, submitting a letter from the Registrar, High Court of Judicature, North-Western Provinces, stating that the proposed compulsory examination in English of candidates for the B.Sc. Degree will meet the requirements of the High Court as regards the standard of knowledge of English which it considers necessary in all persons desiring to be enrolled as Vakils of the Court.

2. I am to say that it is understood that steps will now be taken to carry out the proposals contained in para. 3 of your letter No. 925, dated 18th November, 1899.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

W. MARRIS,

Under-Secretary to Government, N.-W. P. and Oudh.

APPENDIX D.

FROM
THE INSPECTOR OF EUROPEAN SCHOOLS,
N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH,
NAINI TAL,
To
THE REGISTRAR,
UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD,
ALLAHABAD.

Dated Naini Tal, 4th December, 1899.

HAS the honour to enquire whether Miss G. Bonnaud who obtained 107 marks out of 400 for Arithmetic and Mathematics combined at the last High School Examination of European Schools can be considered to have passed for the purpose of matriculation. The Syndicate does not appear to have laid down the percentage of marks which should be obtained in these subjects combined. Undersigned is of opinion that it should be the same as for Mathematics in the Entrance Examination.

W. N. BOUTFLOWER,
Inspector of European Schools,
N.-W. P. & Oudh.

FROM
THE REGISTRAR,
UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD,
To
THE INSPECTOR OF EUROPEAN SCHOOLS,
N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH.

Dated the 7th December, 1899.

BEGS to refer the Inspector to Regulation No. 8 of the Regulations in Arts (University Calendar, pp. 114, 163), and to observe that if the candidate's certificate of having passed the Final Examination prescribed for European Schools shows that the candidate has passed in the compulsory subjects—English, Arithmetic and Mathematics—according to the standard of the said Final Examination, such certificate will be accepted, and the candidate be admitted as a student in Arts.

APPENDIX D—(concl'd.)

FROM

THE INSPECTOR OF EUROPEAN SCHOOLS,

N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH,

NAINI TAL,

To

THE REGISTRAR,

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD,

ALLAHABAD.

Dated Naini Tal, the 11th December, 1899.

IN reply to his No. 962, dated 7th December, 1899, has the honour to observe that Regulation No. 8 of the Regulations in Arts was passed when the former code for European Schools was in force. But it is not applicable, in its present form, to the code now in use, as the only subjects in which candidates are required to pass the High School Examination for European Schools, are English and Arithmetic. There are no pass-marks for any other subject, but candidates are required to gain 25 per cent. of the highest marks attainable in the aggregate in order to pass the examination. Hence it has become necessary for the Syndicate to issue an order, stating what percentage of the full marks given for Arithmetic and Mathematics (Algebra and Euclid) combined, should be obtained in order to qualify for matriculation.

W. N. BOUTFLOWER,

Inspector of European Schools, N.-W. P. and Oudh.

APPENDIX E.

(Extract from Part II, page 1579, of the *Bombay Government Gazette*, dated 24th August, 1899.)

Grant Medical College.

Rules for admission of Matriculated Students and others to the Courses of Study at the Medical School of Bombay.

1. From and after the 15th of November, 1899, selected Matriculated Students of the Bombay University, or of some University recognized by it, who have passed the Matriculation Examination with a Classical language, and who may wish to graduate in Medicine, shall, with exceptions hereinafter stated, be admitted to the general course of instruction in Grant College on payment of the following fees :—

STATEMENT OF FEES TO BE PAID.

MATRICULATED STUDENTS.

1. An entrance fee of 25 Rupees.
2. A fee at the rate of 12 Rupees *per mensem*, for 12 months in the year, to be paid in advance at the beginning of each Session.

EXCEPTION A.

Occasional Students (Matriculated or not).

Casual students, *i.e.*, persons who may wish to attend Hospital practice or a course of lectures on any one of the subjects enumerated under Lists B and C below, shall be privileged, upon a payment of Rupees 30, for any one course of lectures under B ; Rupees 20 for any one course under C ; and for six months' attendance in any of the Wards mentioned in List D the fee is Rupees 40 :—

List B.

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.
Practical Anatomy.
Chemistry.
Practical Chemistry.

Physiology.

Materia Medica and Practical Pharmacy.

Pathology (including *post-mortem* examinations).

Medicine and Clinical Medicine.

Surgery and Clinical and Operative Surgery.

Medical Jurisprudence and Practical Toxicology.

Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children.

List C.

Comparative Anatomy.	|	Ophthalmic Surgery.
Botany.		Hygiene.
Biology.		

List D.

The Medical Ward.	|	The Obstetric Ward.
„ Surgical „		„ Ophthalmic „

Out-Patients.

All fees to be paid in advance.

The Winter Session of Grant College will commence on the 15th November. Candidates who may wish to enter the College on that date are requested to communicate with the Principal on or before the 10th November, and must forward a certificate of having passed the Matriculation Examination of a recognized University with a Classical language, duly signed by the Registrar.

The Summer Session commences on 15th June.

MEMO.—The selected Matriculated Students of the year 1899-1900 will be allowed to enter College from the date of their having passed.

N.B.—Students who intend to go to England for Diplomas must have passed in Latin or an Oriental Classical language.

(Signed) W. K. HATCH, *F.R.C.S. (LOND.)*,

LIEUT.-COLONEL, *I.M.S.*,

Principal.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE : }

Bombay, 15th August, 1899. }

R. D. PRIOR,

Acting Director of Public Instruction.

Bombay, 23rd December, 1899.

FORWARDED to the Registrar, of the University of Allahabad, with reference to his Memo. No. 1002 of the 20th instant.

By order of the Principal,

Grant Medical College.

APPENDIX F.

FROM

BABU KALIPADA BANERJI,

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

JEYPUR STATE,

To

THE REGISTRAR,

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD,

ALLAHABAD.

Jeypur, the 1st December, 1899.

SIR,

WITH reference to the Syndicate's Resolution No. 30 of the 13th November, 1899, asking for further particulars regarding the staff of the College with special reference to the Degrees held by the Professors, and as to when and where such Degrees were obtained, I have the honour to send you herewith enclosed a statement showing the particulars required for the kind consideration of the Syndicate.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

KALIPADA BANERJI,

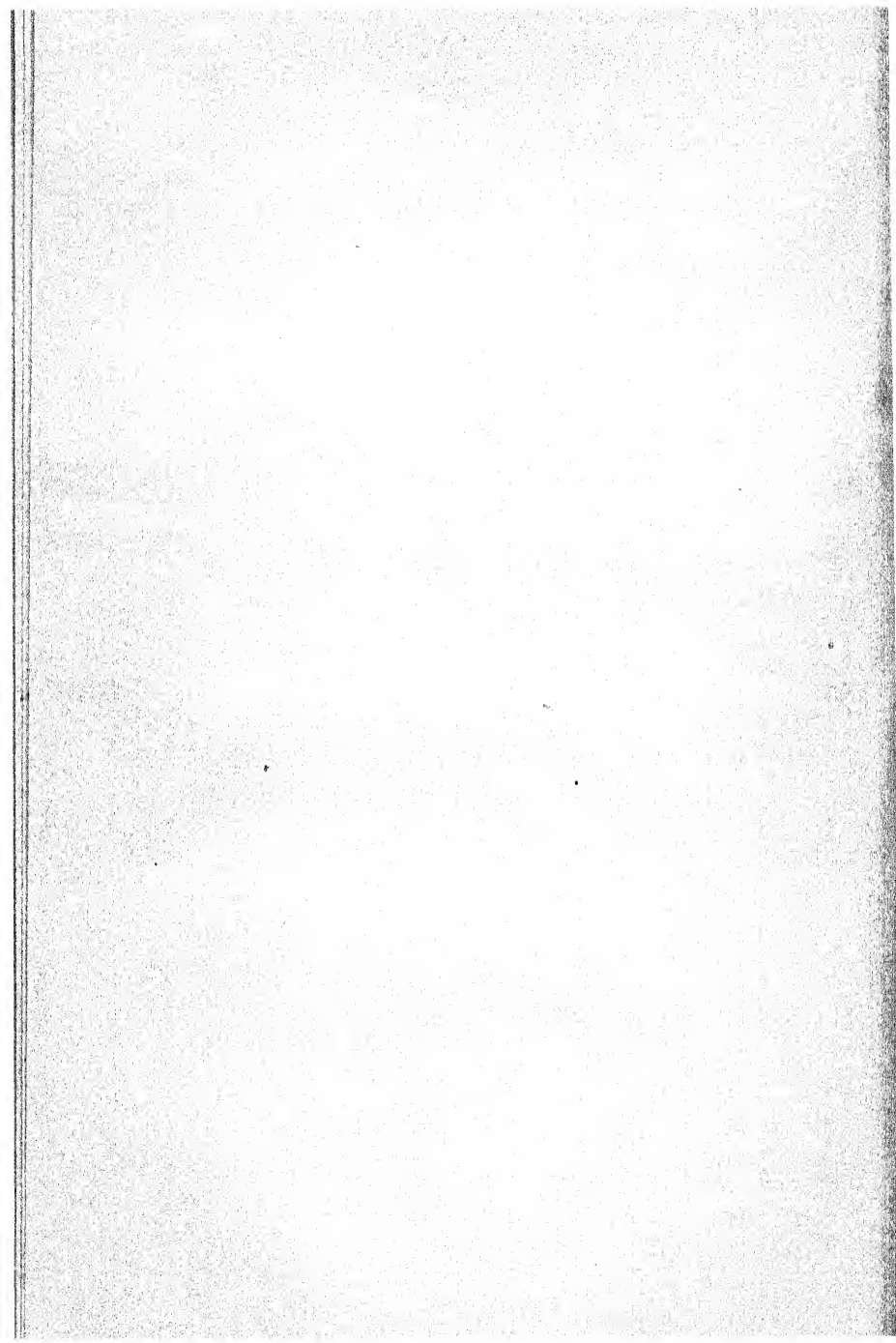
Director of Public Instruction, Jeypur State.

APPENDIX F—(concl.)

Statement showing the Degrees and other Qualifications possessed by the Professorial Staff of the Jeypur Maharaja's College.

Number.	Name.	Designation.	Extent of educational experience.	Degree (when and where obtained).	Other qualifications.
1	Babu Kalipada Banerji	Principal	22 Years.	..	Also Director of Public Instruction in the State. Member of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain. Editor of Kumardas's <i>Janakiharvan</i> , an old Sanskrit poem of European celebrity, recast from Pali, with an Introduction in English; of Jagannath Misra's <i>Rekha-ganit</i> , with diagrams and necessary changes, &c., &c.
2	" Sanjiban Ganguli	Vice-Principal and Professor of Philosophy and English.	7	M.A., 1893, Allahabad University.	Member of the Royal Asiatic Society and Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature, London. Author of several philosophical treatises on Descartes, Hume, Locke, &c., highly spoken of by eminent education-alists and scholars like Sir Alfred Croft, the late Director of Public

3	Meghnath Bhattacharya	Professor of Mathematics and Science.	20	B.A., 1877, Calcutta University.	<p>Instruction, Bengal, and Dr. Alexander Campbell Fraser, M.A., LL.D., D.L., the <i>emeritus</i> Professor of Metaphysics and Logic in the University of Edinburgh.</p> <p>Late Examiner, Normal School Certificate Examination, Bengal. Formerly Lecturer in Mathematics in the Hugh Normal School.</p> <p>Member of the Royal Asiatic Society and Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature, London. Also a Bachelor of Laws of the Calcutta University.</p> <p>Formerly Lecturer in English and History, Berhampore College. Author of "Notes on Trial and Death of Socrates," Notes on "Life of Columbus," highly spoken of.</p>
4	Nagendranath Mukerji	Professor of English, History and Political Science.	5	M.A., 1894, Calcutta University.	
5	Navakrishna Ray	Professor of English	10	B.A., 1890, Calcutta University.	
6	Munshi Mukhan Lal Bhargava	Assistant Professor of English.	4	M.A., 1893, Allahabad University.	
7	Pandit Ramnivas Purohit	Assistant Professor of History.	5	B.A. (Honours), 1888, Calcutta University, and M.A., 1892, Allahabad University.	
8	Babu Ramchandra Mukerji	Assistant Professor of Science.	3	B.A., 1895, Allahabad University.	
9	Lala Bhuramal Sanghi	Assistant Professor of Mathematics.	8	B.A., 1892, Allahabad University.	
10	Pandit Biresvar Sastri	Professor of Sanskrit	6	Sastri, 1879, Benares.	
11	Manlvi Abdur Rahman	Professor of Persian...	30	...	



MINUTES OF THE SYNDICATE

FOR THE YEAR 1899-1900.

No. 6.

THE 3RD FEBRUARY, 1900.

Members Present:

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, *in the Chair.*

HON'BLE MR. CONLAN.

MR. J. MURRAY.

MAHAMAHOPADHAYAYA PANDIT

ADITYA RAM BHATTACHARYA.

PRINCIPAL, MUIR CENTRAL COL-
LEGE.

PRINCIPAL, M. A.-O. COLLEGE.

PANDIT SUNDAR LAL.

MR. JENNINGS.

PRINCIPAL, AGRA COLLEGE.

PRINCIPAL, CHRIST-CHURCH COL-
LEGE.

59. The Minutes of the Meeting held on the 13th January, 1900, were confirmed.

60. Contingent and other bills for the month of January, 1900, were passed (Appendix A).

61. The Registrar reported that Brij Narain Saxena, B.A., Christ-Church College, is qualified for the Lumsden Gold Medal, LL.B. Examination, 1899.

It was resolved that the Lumsden Gold Medal, LL.B. Examination, 1899, be awarded to Brij Narain Saxena, B.A., Christ-Church College.

62. The Registrar asked the Meeting to fix the date of the Annual Examinations in Arts and Science for the year 1901, and reported that in 1900 the *Ramzan* will commence on the 22nd December, and continue, till the 22nd January, 1901.

It was resolved that consideration of date of Annual Examinations be postponed to the March Meeting of the Syndicate.

63. The Registrar read No. 1527 Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Education) under date 19th January, 1900 (*vide* Appendix B).

It was resolved that the said Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India be recorded.

64. With reference to Syndicate Resolution No. 47, dated 13th January, 1900, the Registrar placed before the Meeting:—

- (i) Proposed amended Regulations in Arts, and in Science; and
- (ii) Corresponding alterations in the Bye-laws of the Syndicate and in Appendix B of the University Calendar:

in accordance with the suggestions made in Syndicate's letter No. 925, dated 18th November, 1899, to the address of the Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and approved by His Honour the Chancellor.

It was resolved—

- (i) That the proposed amendments of Regulations in Arts, and in Science, as now approved by the Syndicate, be sent up to the Senate for consideration and sanction (*vide* Appendices C to F):
- (ii) That considerations of consequent alterations in the Bye-laws of the Syndicate be deferred to the Annual Meeting of the Syndicate (*vide* Appendix G).

65. With reference to Rule 50 of the Rules of the University, the Meeting considered and dealt with the Agenda Paper of the Annual Meeting of the Senate, 5th March, 1900.

It was resolved that the Agenda of the Annual Meeting of the Senate, as amended and approved, be issued.

T. C. LEWIS,

Chairman.

C. DODD,

Registrar.

APPENDIX A.

The following contingent and other bills for the month of January, 1900, were passed :—

Month and date.	Details of Expenditure.	Amount.
1900.	CONTINGENT BILLS.	Rs. a. p.
Jany. 31st...	By bill paid, Clock-maker for December, 1899 ...	1 0 0
"	" " Lamp-oil ...	0 8 0
"	" " <i>Daftri's</i> account ...	0 4 9
"	" " Postage for a bearing parcel from Calcutta ...	0 12 0
"	" " Methylated Spirits ...	2 8 0
"	" " Telegram account ...	21 10 0
"	" " E. I. Railway freight for sending Answer-books to Examiners ...	32 14 0
"	" " Allahabad Centre Examination charges for Entrance, School-Final and Special Vernacular ...	37 9 9
	TOTAL	97 2 6
1900.	OTHER BILLS.	
Jany. 31st...	By bill paid, Deputy Collector for Service Stamps	50 0 0
"	" " Cost of superintending Allahabad Centre, Arts and Science Examinations ...	315 0 0
"	" " Cost of superintending Allahabad Centre, Entrance, School-Final and Special Vernacular Examinations ...	1,206 0 0
"	" " Cost of 100 Bank of Bengal Cheques	6 4 0

APPENDIX A.—(Concl'd.)

The following bills for the remuneration of Examiners in the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws, 1899, were passed:—

Number.	Name of Examiner.	Subject.	No. of written papers examined.	No. of candidates examined <i>etia voce</i> .	Total.	Fee at Rs.1-8 each.		Fee for setting Question-paper at Rs.50.		TOTAL.
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	R. K. Sorabji, Esq., Barrister-at-Law	Jurisprudence	60	60	120	180	50	230	230	
2	C. Dillon, Esq., Barrister-at-Law	Civil Procedure Code, etc.	60	60	120	180	50	230	230	
3	B. Lindsay, Esq., C.S.	Penal Code, etc.	60	60	120	180	50	230	230	
4	Pandit Madan Mohan Malavya	H. and M. Law	60	60	120	180	50	230	230	
5	D. N. Banerji, Esq., Barrister-at-Law	Equity, etc.	60	60	120	180	50	230	230	
6	F. E. Elliot, Esq.	Revenue and Rent	60	60	120	180	50	230	230	
7	A. E. Ryves, Esq., Barrister-at-Law	Contracts, etc.	60	60	120	180	50	230	230	
8	W. K. Porter, Esq., Barrister-at-Law	Evidence, etc.	60	60	120	180	50	230	230	
		TOTAL	...	...	...	1,440	400	1,840	1,840	

APPENDIX B.

No. 1527.

*Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India
in the Home Department (Education), under date
Calcutta, the 19th January, 1900.*

READ—

Home Department Resolution No. $\frac{10}{283-294}$, dated the 23rd July, 1895, sanctioning the provision of second class accommodation by railway and steamship for persons selected to hold Government Scholarships tenable in England.

RESOLUTION.

In the Resolution of the 23rd July, 1895, it was said that second class accommodation by railway in India would be allowed to persons selected to hold Government scholarships tenable in England. A doubt having been expressed whether these orders apply to the return journey, the Government of India are pleased to direct that students either proceeding to, or returning from, England shall be granted a single second class fare by railway in India, and freight for personal luggage not exceeding *three* maunds.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations for information and communication to the authorities of the* and to ^{other}_{the} Educational authorities in the Madras Presidency _{etc.}; also to the Registrar of the Calcutta University and the Finance Department for information.

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the *Supplement to the Gazette of India.*

[True Extract,]

APPENDIX C.

REGULATIONS IN ARTS.

Proposed amendments of Regulations in Arts with reference to Syndicate Resolution No. 47, dated 13th January, 1900.

ENTRANCE.

Regulation 6.—At the Entrance Examination every Candidate shall be examined in—

I.—English.

II.—History and Geography.

III.—Mathematics.

IV.—A Classical Language, *viz.*, one of the following :—

Sanskrit.

Arabic.

Persian.

Latin.

Greek.

Hebrew.

N.B.—A Candidate may in place of History and Geography, take up a second subject from IV.

APPENDIX D.

REGULATIONS IN ARTS.

Proposed amendments of Regulations in Arts with reference to Syndicate Resolution No. 47, dated 13th January, 1900.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

Regulation 18.—At the Intermediate Examination every Candidate shall be examined in—

- | | | |
|-----|-----|---|
| | (I) | English and First Course of Mathematics, |
| and | { | (II) Deductive Logic, and any two of the following:—Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, History, Second Course of Mathematics; |
| | | or |
| | | (III) Second Course of Mathematics; Physics, Chemistry. |
-

APPENDIX E.

REGULATIONS IN ARTS.

Proposed amendments of Regulations in Arts with reference to Syndicate Resolution No. 47, dated 13th January, 1900.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

Regulation 29.—Every Candidate for the B.A. Degree shall be required to show a competent knowledge of at least three distinct branches of study.

The branches now recognised are:—

(GROUP I.)

English.

(GROUP II.)

Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Arabic or Arabic with Persian, Sanskrit, Mathematics.

(GROUP III.)

Philosophy, Political Economy, Political Science with History, History, Physics, Chemistry.

Every Candidate must take (a) Group I; (b) a subject in Group II; and (c) a Third subject from Group II or Group III.

Proviso.—The foregoing amendments to begin to have effect in Examinations as follows,—for the Entrance, in 1903; for the Intermediate, in 1905; and for the B.A. in 1907.

APPENDIX F.

REGULATIONS IN SCIENCE.

Proposed amendments of Regulations in Science with reference to Syndicate Resolution No. 47, dated 13th January, 1900.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

Regulation 2.—Any undergraduate of the University may be admitted to the Examination: provided he has regularly attended lectures, and performed practical experiments in a Laboratory duly recognised by the University, for not less than two years after passing the Intermediate Examination *with Physics and Chemistry*. Less than 75 *per cent.* of attendance shall not be deemed the regular course of Instruction.

Regulation 10.—At the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science, every Candidate shall be examined in—

1. English.
 2. Mathematics.
 3. Physics.
 4. Chemistry.
-

APPENDIX G.

Consequent on the amendment of Regulations in Arts for the B.A. Examination and of Regulations in Science for the B.Sc. Examination, the following suggested alterations in the Calendar are for consideration and final sanction by the Syndicate only.

1. Calendar pages 93 and 94 for Bye-law 30.	}	READ—	
			30.—In the B.A. and B.Sc. Examinations the marks assigned to the various subjects and the pass-marks in each shall be—

Subject.	Papers.	Total Pass- marks. marks.
English A—General Section—		
Paper I	30 marks,	
Paper II (Essay)	40 "	
<i>Vivâ voce</i> ...	30 "	100 }
Do. B.—Special Section	2	100 }
Philosophy ...	2	150 33 %
Political Economy with Political Science with History ...	2	150 30 "
Mathematics ...	3	150 30 "
Physics ...	2	100 30 "
Do. <i>vivâ voce or practical</i>		50 30 "
Chemistry ...	2	100 30 "
Do. <i>vivâ voce or practical</i>		50 30 "
History ...	2	150 30 "
Classical Languages ...	2	150 30 "

Thirty-three *per cent.* aggregate marks shall be the *minimum* for the *Third* Division ; 40 *per cent.* aggregate marks shall be

APPENDIX G.—(Contd.)

the *minimum* for *Second Division*; and 60 *per cent.* aggregate marks shall be the *minimum* for the *First Division*.

2. Calendar
pages 103—104
for

(3) B.A. Ex-
amination—

- (a) &c.
- (b) &c.
- (c) &c.
- (d) &c.

READ—

B.A. EXAMINATION: ENGLISH,

A. GENERAL SECTION:—

(*Two papers and a vivâ voce Examination.*)

1st paper: Unseen Passages from modern books, or magazines, or newspapers, &c., with grammatical questions.

2nd paper: An Essay, on a subject of General Interest.

Vivâ voce: Conversational; based on unseen passages similar to those set in the *1st paper*; with grammatical questions.

B. SPECIAL SECTION:—

(*Two papers.*)

1st paper: Questions on set books of Prose Literature, and on prescribed portions of the Literary History of English Prose.

2nd paper: Questions on set books of Poetry, and on prescribed portions of the History of English Poetry.

APPENDIX G.—(Contd.)

3. Calendar
page 180 for
B.A. Examination.
English.

“There will
be”
“Unseen passages.”

READ—

B.A. EXAMINATION: ENGLISH.

A. GENERAL SECTION:—

(*Two papers and a vivâ voce Examination.*)

1st paper: Unseen Passages from modern books, or magazines, or newspapers; with grammatical questions.

2nd paper: An Essay, on a subject of General Interest.

Vivâ voce: Conversational; based on unseen passages similar to those set in the 1st paper; with grammatical questions.

B. SPECIAL SECTION:—

(*Two papers.*)

1st paper: Questions on set books of Prose Literature, and on prescribed portions of the Literary History of English Prose.

2nd paper: Questions on set books of Poetry, and on prescribed portions of the History of English Poetry.

B.Sc. EXAMINATION:

SUBSTITUTE—

English.

The General Section of the B.A. Examination in English.

Mathematics.

4. Calendar
page 186 for
B.Sc. Examination.
Mathematics.

(1) &c.

(2) &c.

(3) &c.

Algebra: Convergence and Divergence of series, Continued fractions, Partial fractions, Inequalities, Determinants,
Trigonometry: Inverse trigonometrical functions, De Moivre's theorem

APPENDIX G.—(Contd.)

Summation of trigonometrical series, hyperbolic functions, expansion of trigonometrical functions.

Analytical Geometry: The straight line, circle, parabola, ellipse, hyperbola, and the general equation of the second degree, treated by means of rectangular, oblique and polar co-ordinates.

Differential Calculus: Differentiation, successive differentiation, development of functions, indeterminate forms, partial differential co-efficients, maxima and minima for a single variable, tangents and normals to curves, asymptotes, multiple points on curves, envelopes, convexity, concavity, points of inflexion, radius of curvature, evolutes, curve tracing.

Integral Calculus: General methods of integration, standard forms, integration by parts, formulæ of reduction, rectification of curves, quadrature, surfaces and volumes of solids of revolution.

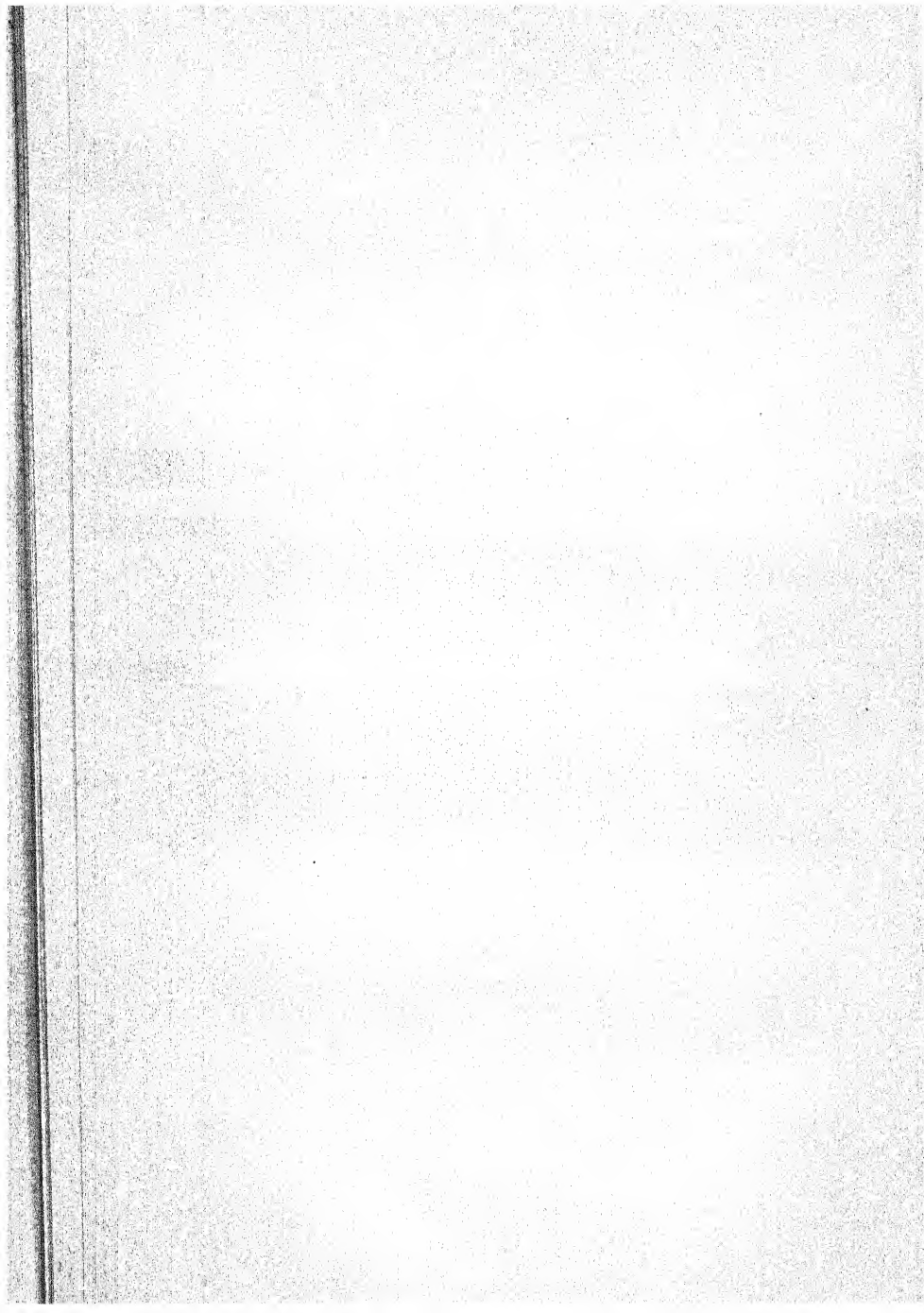
Dynamics: Motion in a straight line, mass, momentum, collision, force, work, energy, power, composition of velocities and accelerations, coplanar forces point, forces on a rigid body, parallel forces, centre of gravity, machines, friction, oblique, impact, projectiles, motion in a circle under

APPENDIX G.—(Concl'd.)

central force, simple harmonic motion, pendulum.

Hydrostatics: Fluid pressure, pressure on immersed surfaces, specific gravity, properties of gases, machines depending upon fluid pressure.

There will be three question-papers in Mathematics.



MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE FACULTY OF ARTS

FOR THE YEAR 1899-1900.

No. 2.

THE 2ND MARCH, 1900.

Members Present:

THE PRESIDENT, THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, *in the Chair*.

PRINCIPAL, M. A.-O. COLLEGE.

PRINCIPAL, MUIR COLLEGE.

PRINCIPAL, QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

PRINCIPAL, CHRIST CHURCH COL-
LEGE.

MAHAMAHOPADHAYAYA PT. ADIT-
YARAM BHATTACHARYA.

MR. T. C. JONES.

MR. J. G. JENNINGS.

MR. C. M. MULVANY.

SHAMS-UL-ULAMA MAULAVI SYYAD
AMJAD ALI.

MR. E. G. HILL.

MAULAVI SYYAD ASHRAF ALI.

MR. J. MURRAY.

MR. M. CROSSE.

MR. C. H. BROWNING.

SHAMS-UL-ULAMA M. SHIBLI
NOMANI.

3. THE Minutes of the Meeting of the Faculty of Arts held on the 2nd November, 1899, were confirmed.

4. The Meeting proceeded to elect a President, under Rule 33 of the Rules of the University, for the year ending March, 1901.

It was unanimously *resolved* that the Director of Public Instruction be re-elected President of the Faculty, for the year ending March, 1901.

5. With reference to Bye-law No. 8 of the Bye-laws of the Syndicate the Meeting proceeded to fill in vacancies in the Boards of Studies, for the year ending with March, 1901.

It was resolved—

- (i) That the name of Mr. Mulvany be added to the list of members of the Board of Studies in Greek, Latin and Hebrew :
- (ii) That the name of Mr. K. Johnson take the place of that of Mr. Morison, on the Board of Studies in History, Geography and Political Economy.

W. N. BOUTFLOWER,

President.

C. DODD,

Registrar.

MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE FACULTY OF SCIENCE

FOR THE YEAR 1899-1900.

No. 2.

THE 2ND MARCH, 1900.

Members Present :

THE PRESIDENT, *in the Chair.*

THE DIRECTOR, PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.	PRINCIPAL, QUEEN'S COLLEGE.
MR. ABHAY CHARAN SANYAL.	PRINCIPAL, CHRIST-CHURCH COLLEGE.
PRINCIPAL, MUIR CENTRAL COLLEGE.	

III.—The Minutes of the Meeting held on the 2nd November, 1899, were confirmed.

IV.—The Meeting proceeded to elect a President, under Rule No. 33 of the Rules of the University.

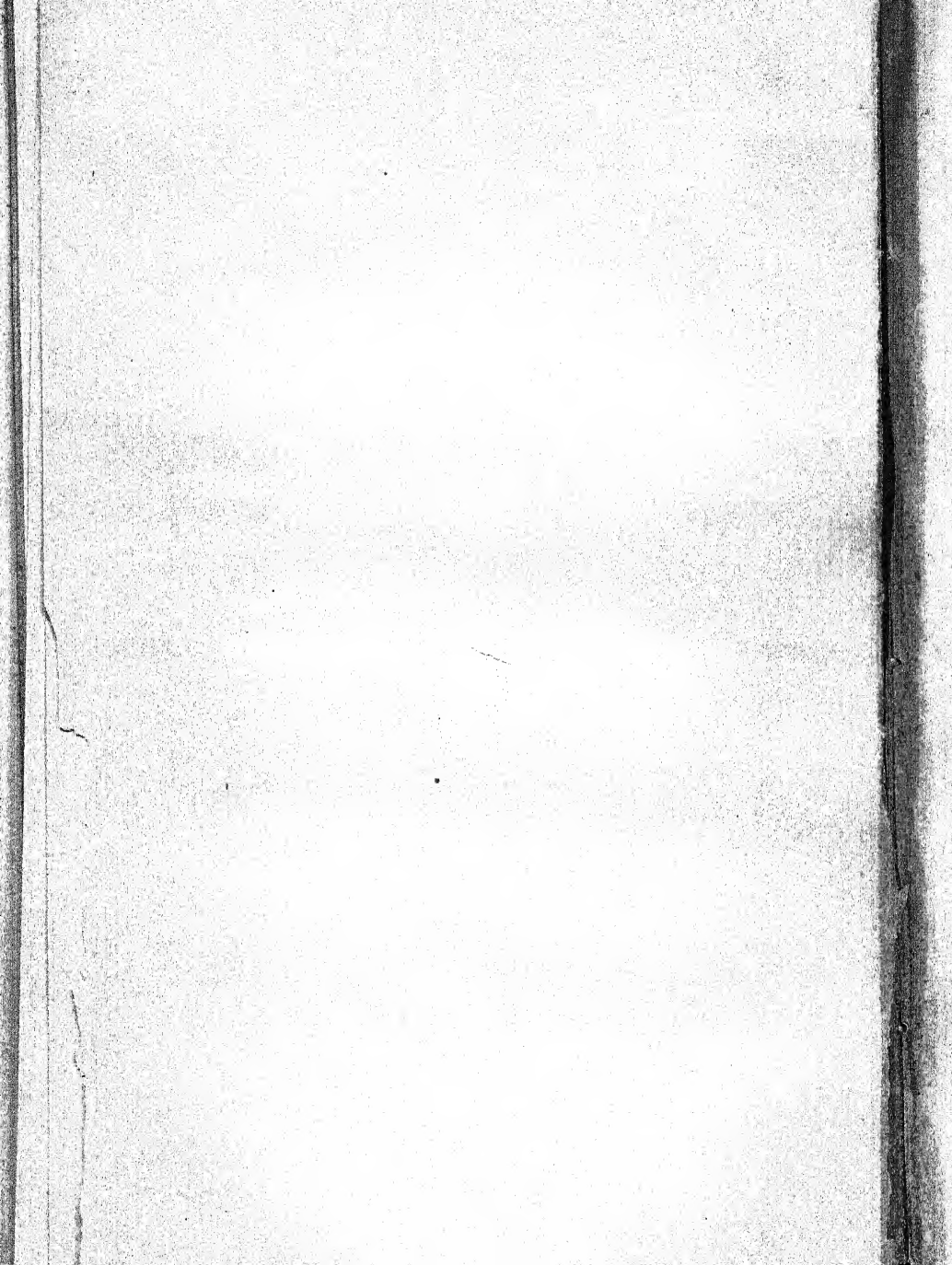
It was unanimously resolved that Mr. Murray be re-elected President of the Faculty for the year ending March, 1901.

V.—Under Bye-law No. 8(a), (b) the Meeting proceeded to fill in vacancies in the Boards of Studies, for the year ending March, 1901.

It was resolved that the name of Mr. Mahendra Nath Datt take the place of that of Pandit Lakshmi Shankar Misra, in the list of members of the Board of Studies in Mathematics.

J. MURRAY,
President.

C. DODD,
Registrar.



MINUTES OF THE SYNDICATE

FOR THE YEAR 1899-1900.

No. 7.

THE 3RD MARCH, 1900.

Members Present :

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR, *in the Chair.*

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, N.-W. P. & OUDH.	MR. J. MURRAY.
THE PRINCIPAL, QUEEN'S COLLEGE.	THE PRINCIPAL, CHRIST-CHURCH COLLEGE.
PT. SUNDAR LAL.	SHAMS-UL-ULAMA MAULAVI SYYAD ANJAD ALI.
THE PRINCIPAL, CANNING COLLEGE.	MR JENNINGS.
THE PRINCIPAL, MUIR CENTRAL COLLEGE.	MAHAMAHOPADHAYAYA PANDIT ADITYARAM BHATTACHARYA.
THE PRINCIPAL, M. A.-O. COLLEGE.	

66. The Minutes of the Meeting of the Syndicate held on the 3rd February, 1900, were confirmed.

67. With reference to Syndicate Resolution No. 62, dated 3rd February, 1900, the Meeting proceeded to fix the dates of the Annual Examinations of 1901.

It was *resolved* that all Examinations in Arts and Science including Entrance, School Final and Special Vernacular Examinations for 1901, shall commence on Monday, the 21st January : and that two papers be given daily ; except in the cases of the M.A. and D.Sc. Examinations, in each of which *one* paper only shall be given daily.

68. With reference to Syndicate Resolution No. 49, dated 13th January, 1900, regarding a definition of the term 'Private Candidate,' it was *resolved*,—

(i) That a Sub-Committee be appointed to consider the question and to define the term and report accordingly :

(ii) That the Sub-Committee be composed of the following Members, *viz.*,—Pandit Sundar Lal, Dr. Thibaut and Mr. Boutflower.

69. With reference to Syndicate Resolution No. 27, dated 13th November, 1899, the Registrar proposed certain changes or amendments in the Bye-laws of the Syndicate.

On a *motion* by Dr. Thibaut, *seconded* by Mr. White, it was *resolved*,—

(i) That regarding the moderating of question-papers, the same eight special Boards already appointed, under Syndicate Resolution No. 30, dated 5th November, 1898, shall in future also moderate the question-papers for the Intermediate, Entrance and School Final-Examinations :

(ii) That the function of recommending Examiners for these lower Examinations remain separate, as heretofore :

(iii) That a Sub-Committee be appointed to make the necessary changes in the Bye-laws and report accordingly to the Syndicate : and

(iv) That the said Sub-Committee be composed of the following Members, *viz.*,—Pandit Sundar Lal, Mr. Murray and Dr. Thibaut.

70. The Registrar read letter, dated 15th February, 1900, from the Principal, St. Joseph's Seminary, Naini Tal (*vide* Appendix A).

It was *resolved* that the letter be taken as read.

71. The Meeting considered an application for affiliation in Arts of the High School, Nasirabad, up to the Intermediate Standard.

It was *resolved*,--

(i) That detailed particulars of the School Staff, both as to names and qualifications, be applied for :

(ii) That enquiry be made as to the number and dates of consecutive years in which the School has sent up for examination candidates for the Entrance, School Final, or the Final-Examination under the Code for European Schools.

72. With reference to Mr. Dodd's application for re-election as Registrar.

It was *resolved* on a motion by the Vice-Chancellor, *seconded* by the Director of Public Instruction, that the Syndicate wish to declare themselves in favour of Mr. Dodd's re-election.

73. The Registrar laid before the Meeting for notice, a telegram from one Sri Ram, Bareilly City.

It was *resolved* that the Syndicate does not consider it necessary to pass any Resolution on the matter.

74. The Registrar reported the case of Intermediate, Roll No. 208—Suraj Narain—for consideration.

It was *resolved* that the applicant be informed that nothing further can be done in the case.

75. The Registrar reported the resignation by the Rev. Mr. Crosthwaite, of the Honorary Secretaryship of the University Sports' Tournament Committee.

It was *resolved* that consideration of the matter be postponed until after consideration of the Budget Statement, at the forthcoming Annual Meeting of the Syndicate.

76. The Registrar reported sanction by the Government of India of the fixed age-limit of 16 years for candidates for the Entrance and School Final-Examinations.

It was *resolved* that G. O. No. $\frac{60}{XV-III}$ ₂ of 1900 (Education Department), dated 6th February, 1900, be recorded.

77. The Registrar placed before the Meeting suggested amended instructions to Examiners in English, Entrance and School Final-Examinations, by Mr. T. Cuthbertson Jones.

It was *resolved* that Mr. Jones's letter be referred to the Board of Studies in English, for consideration and report.

78. The Registrar placed before the Meeting an application by Ch. Salig Ram Pathak, M.A., forwarded by the Principal of the Muir Central College, for permission to appear at the Third D.Sc. Examination in Mathematics.

It was *resolved* that, as a special case, the applicant may appear at the Third D.Sc. Examination in Mathematics, provided he passes the next B.Sc. Examination in Physics and Chemistry.

79. The Registrar placed before the Meeting an application by Hari Sheoram Munje, M.A., forwarded by the Principal of the Muir Central College, for permission to appear at the Third D.Sc. Examination in Chemistry.

It was *resolved* that, as a special case, the applicant may appear at the Third D.Sc. Examination in Chemistry.

80. The Registrar placed before the Meeting an application by Atul Chandra Chatarji, M.A., forwarded by the Principal of the Muir Central College, for permission to appear at the Third D.Sc. Examination in Chemistry.

It was *resolved* that, as a special case, the applicant may appear at the Third D.Sc. Examination in Chemistry, provided he first passes the B.Sc. Examination in Physics.

G. E. KNOX,

Vice-Chancellor.

C. DODD,

Registrar.

APPENDIX A.

FROM

THE PRINCIPAL,

ST. JOSEPH'S SEMINARY,

NAINI TAL,

To

THE REGISTRAR,

ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY.

ST. JOSEPH'S SEMINARY, *February 15th, 1900.*

SIR,

ACCORDING to the rules of the Allahabad University, a student may not present himself for examination in the Intermediate Arts for at least two years after having passed the Entrance or High School Examination. As, doubtless, there are many students who would find no difficulty in *passing the Intermediate Arts Examination after one year's study of that Course*, I have the honour to request that you will kindly place the matter before the Syndicate at its next Meeting with a view to having the rule referred to above altered.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your obedient Servant,

D. B. HOLLAND.

MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL MEETING, SENATE,

FOR THE YEAR 1899-1900.

No. 2.

THE 5TH MARCH, 1900.

Members Present:

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR, *in the Chair.*

SIR ARTHUR STRACHEY.	MR. M. CROSSE.
THE HON'BLE MR. W. R. BURKITT.	SHAMS-UL-ULAMA MAULVI SYAD AMJAD ALI.
THE HON'BLE MR. P. C. BANERJI.	MR. G. N. CHAKRAVARTI.
THE DIRECTOR, PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, N.-W. P. & OUDH.	MAULVI ASHRAF ALI.
MAULVI KARAMAT HUSAIN.	SHAMS-UL-ULAMA MAULVI SHIBLI NOMANI.
MR. J. G. JENNINGS.	HON'BLE PANDIT BISHAMBAR NATH.
MR. M. J. WHITE.	RAJA BAHADUR JAI KRISHAN DAS.
MR. M. B. CAMERON.	DR. G. THIBAUT.
MR. A. THOMSON.	MR. ABHAY CHARAN SANYAL.
REV. C. A. R. JANVIER.	MR. M. N. DATT.
MR. T. MORISON.	MR. C. F. de la FOSSE.
MR. T. C. JONES.	PANDIT SUNDAR LAL.
MR. W. K. PORTER.	MAHAMAHOPADHAYAYA PANDIT SUDHAKAR DWIVEDI.
MAULVI ABDUL MAJID.	PANDIT GENDAN LAL.
MR. C. H. BROWNING.	MR. A. VENIS.
MR. J. MURRAY.	REV. DR. T. J. SCOTT.
PANDIT MADAN MOHAN MALIVIYA.	REV. MR. HAYTHORNTHWAITHE.
MR. C. E. WELBY.	REV. MR. CHALLIS.
THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE AIKMAN.	MR. C. M. MULVANY.
MR. A. C. ANDREWS.	MR. T. J. SYKES.
MAHAMAHOPADHAYAYA PANDIT ADITYA RAM BHATTACHARYA.	
MR. S. C. BANARJI.	

6. The Minutes of the Meeting of the Senate held on the 13th November, 1899, were confirmed.

7. The Meeting considered the appointment of a Registrar to hold office until the Annual Meeting of the Senate, 1902, under Rule No. 56 of the Rules of the University.

On a *motion* by the Director of Public Instruction, *seconded* by Dr. G. Thibaut, it was *resolved* that Mr. Dodd be re-elected to the office of Registrar of the University.

8. The Meeting proceeded to elect Fellows, under Section 5 (i) (c) of the University Act.

The Registrar having reported that there were *six* vacancies, the following gentlemen were elected (*vide* Appendix A).

9. The Meeting proceeded to elect Members to the Faculty of Arts.

The Registrar having reported that there were *four* vacancies, the following gentlemen were elected (*vide* Appendix B).

10. The Meeting proceeded to elect Members to the Faculty of Science.

The Registrar having reported that there were *two* vacancies, the following gentleman was elected (*vide* Appendix B).

11. The Registrar having reported that there were *three* vacancies in the Faculty of Engineering, and that as no ~~notice~~ of proposal had been received, there was no election.

12. The Registrar having reported that there was *one* vacancy in the Faculty of Law, and that as no notice of proposal had been received, there was no election.

13. The Registrar having reported *three* vacancies in the Syndicate, the following gentlemen were re-elected (*vide* Appendix B).

14. The Vice-Chancellor *moved* that the Degree of Master of Arts be conferred on those candidates reported by the Syndicate as qualified in the Examination of 1900 (*vide* Appendix C).

The President of the Faculty of Arts *seconded* this *motion*, which was unanimously *carried*.

15. The Vice-Chancellor *moved* that the Degree of Bachelor of Arts be conferred on those candidates reported by the Syndicate as qualified in the Examination of 1900 (*vide* Appendix D).

The President of the Faculty of Arts *seconded* this *motion*, which was unanimously *carried*.

16. The Vice-Chancellor *moved* that the Degree of Bachelor of Science be conferred on those candidates reported by the Syndicate as qualified in the Examination of 1900 (*vide* Appendix E).

The President of the Faculty of Science *seconded* this *motion*, which was unanimously *carried*.

17. The Vice-Chancellor *moved* that the Degree of Bachelor of Laws be conferred on those candidates reported by the Syndicate as qualified in the Examination of 1899 (*vide* Appendix F).

The President of the Faculty of Law *seconded* this *motion*, which was *carried* unanimously.

18. With reference to Syndicate Resolution No. 47, dated 13th January, 1900, the Meeting considered proposed

amendments of Regulations in Arts and of Regulations in Science, in accordance with the suggestions contained in Syndicate's letter No. 925, dated 18th of November, 1899, to the address of the Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and approved by the Chancellor (*vide* Appendix G).

With reference to Proposed Amendments of the B.A. Courses of Studies (p. 209 of these Minutes), it was *proposed* by Mr. Boutflower and *seconded* by Mr. G. N. Chakravarti, that the proposed amendments be adopted, with the exception that in Group III the words 'Physics and Chemistry' be omitted.

Referring to Group II, Mr. Morison observed that frequent changes or alterations in the Courses were undesirable; that the exclusion of Persian would not prove acceptable to Mahomedans, while those Hindus who do not wish to take up Sanskrit would be at a loss to know what language they should study.

Mr. Thomson argued that none of the proposed changes were required.

Mr. M. N. Datt endorsed the views of Mr. Boutflower so far that Physics and Chemistry should go out of the B.A. Course.

Dr. Thibaut pointed out that the only questions to be considered at this Meeting should be, under the Agenda, (1) Is a Classical Language to be taken by every B.A. Student not taking Mathematics? and (2) Which are the Classical Languages to be recognised for the purpose of the B.A. Examination?

Mr. Karamat Husain *proposed* an amendment for the retention of Persian. This amendment was subsequently withdrawn.

Mr. Mulvany *moved* an amendment, *seconded* by the Hon'ble Pandit Bishambar Nath, "That the words 'or Arabic with Persian' be struck out and the word 'Persian' be substituted, with the *proviso* that, in the B.A. Examinations in the sessions, 1901-2 and 1902-3, Persian may, at the option of the candidate, include, and subsequently shall include, an elementary knowledge of the older Persian language."

Dr. Thibaut observed that this would mainly amount to retaining the old order of things.

Mr. Mulvany subsequently withdrew his amendment.

Mr. Browning rose to a point of order as to whether it was competent for the Director of Public Instruction to move, in a changed form, without due notice, the Resolution which appeared on the Agenda Paper. The Vice-Chancellor ruled that there was nothing in the constitution of the Senate to prevent a Resolution being so changed at the discretion of the mover.

Mr. Browning then *moved* "That as no previous notice of the changes proposed by Mr. Boutflower had been given, they should not therefore be at present considered." This amendment was not *seconded*; whereupon Mr. Browning *proposed* a new amendment—"That the words 'Physics and Chemistry' be retained in Group III, at least until the question be reconsidered at the next Meeting of the Senate."

Mr. Browning's amendment was lost by 9 votes *for*, to 12 *against*.

The original proposal, by Mr. Boutflower, was *carried*.

With reference to Proposed Amendment of the B.Sc. Courses of Studies (p. 210 of these Minutes), it was *moved* by Mr. Murray and *seconded* by Mr. A. C. Sanyal—"That the proposed amendment of the Regulations in Science be passed."

Mr. Thomson opposed Mr. Murray's *motion*, on the ground of its entailing additional expense, and *proposed* the following amendment:

"That the English part of the B.A. Course remain as at present, but that any B.Sc. who passes the English part of the B.A. Examination, either at the same time when he passes the B.Sc. Examination, or at any following Examination, shall receive the B.A. Degree."

Mr. Thomson's amendment was supported by Mr. M. N. Datt, and opposed by Mr. Jennings and Mr. G. N. Chakravarti, and *lost*.

Mr. Murray's *motion* was *carried*.

With reference to Proposed Amendments of Regulations for the Entrance Courses of Studies (p. 207 of these Minutes), it was *proposed* by Mr. Jennings and *seconded* by Mr. de la Fosse, "That they be accepted as they stand."

Mr. Boutflower *proposed* the following amendment:—
"That the Syndicate be requested to reconsider and redraft the Regulations for the Entrance and School Final-Examinations, as it is desirable, in the opinion of this Meeting, that the standards of Examination on the different subjects should be raised; and that the amount of knowledge prescribed in each subject should be that which a student might under present circumstances be reasonably expected to acquire after one year's study at an affiliated Arts College."

Mr. Boutflower's amendment was *seconded* by Pandit Sundar Lal, and was supported by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.

It was then resolved that further discussion be adjourned to 10-45 A.M. of the following day—6th March.

G. E. KNOX,
Vice-Chancellor.

C. DODD.

APPENDIX A.

Elections to Fellowships, at the Annual Meeting of the Senate held on the 5th March, 1900.

No.	Names of persons elected.	Profession.	Name of Fellow proposing.	Name of Fellow seconding.
1	Mr. G. S. Carey ...	Principal, Bareilly College	Mr. W. N. Boutflower " A. Thomson The Director of Public Instruction, N.-W. P. & Oudh.	Rev. G. H. Westcott. Dr. G. Thibaut. Mr. A. Thomson.
2	Babu Kulu Bhushan Bhaduri.	Professor, Canning College, Lucknow.	Mr. M. J. White	Mr. Cameron.
3	Babu Beni Madhav Sarkar	Professor, St John's College, Agra	Rev. J. M. Challis	Mr. C. E. Welby.
4	Rev. C. Lysander Bare ...	Principal, (Reid) Christian College, Lucknow.	Dr. T. J. Scott Dr. G. Thibaut	Mr. A. Thomson. Mr. A. Thomson.
5	Mr. Dwarkanath Banerji, Barrister-at-Law.	Professor, Muir Central College, Allahabad.	The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Strachey	The Hon'ble Mr. W. R. Burkitt.
6	Mr. Ramanand Chatterji	Principal, Kayastha Pathshala, Allahabad.	The Hon'ble Pandit Bishambar Nath.	Pandit Sundar Lal.

APPENDIX B.

No.	Names of persons elected.	Profession.	Name of Fellow proposing.	Name of Fellow seconding.
<i>Faculty of Arts.</i>				
1	Mr. L. L. Tipping	...	...	Dr. G. Thibaut.
2	Mr. G. N. Chakravarti	...	...	Mr. J. Murray.
3	Mr. A. C. Sanyal	...	...	Mr. J. Murray.
		...	...	Mr. C. M. Mulvany.
<i>Faculty of Science.</i>				
1	Mr. Homersham Cox	...	...	Dr. G. Thibaut.
<i>The Syndicate.</i>				
1	Pandit Aditya Ram Bhat-tacharya.	Professor, Muir Central College ...	Pandit Sundar Lal	Mr. A. C. Sanyal.
2	Secretary to Government,	N.-W. P. & Oudh, P. W. Depart-ment, Buildings and Roads Branch.	Ditto	Ditto.
3	Secretary to Government,	N.-W. P. & Oudh, P. W. Depart-ment, Irrigation Branch.	Ditto	Ditto.

APPENDIX C.

List of Candidates reported by the Syndicate as qualified in the Examination of 1900 for the Degree of Master of Arts to be conferred.

Muir Central College, Allahabad.

1.	Sotish Chandra Deva	...	...	...	III
2.	Atul Chandra Chatterji	...	...	...	I
3.	Chaube Salig Ram Pathak	...	...	...	II
4.	Triloki Nath Gaur	...	...	...	III
5.	Braj Nath Vyasa	...	...	...	III
6.	Chandra Dutt Pande	...	...	...	II
7.	Hari Sheoram Munji	...	...	...	II
8.	Durga Prasad	...	...	...	III

Queen's College, Benares.

1.	Kumad Nath Mukerji	...	...	...	III
2.	Muhammad Baqar Husain	...	...	...	III

Canning College, Lucknow.

1.	Raj Bir Prasada	...	...	...	II
2.	Saiyid Nawab Ali	...	...	...	III
3.	Indu Bhushan Bose	...	...	...	II
4.	Abhay Charan Mukerji	...	...	...	I
5.	Girja Dat Bajpai	...	...	...	II
6.	Shiva Nath Mubai	...	...	...	III

Agra College.

1.	Ram Narayan Trivedi	...	...	...	II
2.	Beni Prasad Misra	...	...	...	II
3.	Bishwambhar Nath	...	...	...	III
4.	Kaus Rustomji	...	...	...	III

St. John's College, Agra.

1.	Hem Chandra Sirkar	II
2.	Suresh Chandra Roy	II

Meerut College.

1.	Bisheshur Nath Kak	III
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Teachers and Private Candidates.

1.	Mohammed Nur-ul-Aziz	II
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APPENDIX D.

List of Candidates reported by the Syndicate as qualified in the Examination of 1900 for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts to be conferred.

Agra College.

1. Benarsi Das	...	...	...	II
2. Beni Krishna Verma	...	...	...	II
3. Beni Madhav Saksena	...	...	...	III
4. Chand Mall	...	...	...	II
5. Chiranji Lal Jaini	...	...	...	III
6. Dharma Narayan	...	...	...	II
7. Gobind Sahai Sharma	...	...	...	II
8. Har Govind Bajel	...	...	...	II
9. Hari Nath (Chaube)	...	...	...	II
10. Jag Mohan Narain Mushran	...	...	...	II
11. Joti Sarup Mathur	...	...	...	II
12. Krishna Jus Roy	...	...	...	II
13. Lakhan Singh (Kunwar)	...	...	...	II
14. Layak Sinha (Kunwar)	...	...	...	II
15. Panna Lal*	...	...	...	I*
16. Prem Narain	...	...	...	II
17. Radha Krishna (Chaube)	...	...	...	II
18. Yamini Kanta Dhar	...	...	...	II

St. John's College, Agra.

1. John Sharat Chander Banerji	...	...	...	II
2. Preo Nath Ghose	...	...	...	II
3. Lal Krishna	...	...	...	II
4. Pheroze Shah S. Cambata	...	...	...	II
5. Ram Chandra	...	...	...	III
6. Raghu Nath Sahai	...	...	...	II

Government College, Ajmere.

1. Kanaiya Lal Verma	...	...	...	II
2. Luxman Chintaman Gole	...	...	...	II
3. Madan Singh Khabya	...	...	...	III
4. Vinayak Govind Bapat	...	...	...	III

* Honours in Mathematics,

M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.

1.	Abdul Majid Gujrati ...	...	...	...	III
2.	Ali Muhammad Khan ...	...	...	...	III
3.	Gauri Shanker Asthana...	...	...	...	III
4.	Hyder Hasan ...	...	...	...	II
5.	Ibrahim Hosain ...	...	...	...	III
6.	Jawala Prasad Mathur ...	...	...	...	II
7.	Mahmud Hasan ...	...	...	...	II
8.	Maqbul Ahmad Sabzvari ...	...	...	...	III
9.	Muhammad Abdul Hamid Khan ...	...	...	...	II
10.	Muhammad Asghar ...	...	...	...	III
11.	Muhammad Huzur-ul Hasnain ...	...	...	...	III
12.	Muhammad Rafique ...	...	...	...	III
13.	Shah Munir Alam ...	...	...	...	II
14.	Shams-ul-Hasan ...	...	...	...	III
15.	Siraj-ud-din ...	...	...	...	II
16.	Saiyid Hamid Husain ...	...	...	...	II
17.	Saiyid Muhammad Ather Bukhari ...	...	...	...	II
18.	Saiyid Muhammad Iltija Husain Abidi ...	...	...	...	III
19.	Saiyid Janab Ahmad ...	...	...	...	II
20.	Saiyid Muhammad Shabi-ul-Hasan...	...	...	...	III
21.	Saiyid Nazir Husain Musawe ...	...	...	...	II
22.	Saiyid Nur-ul-lah ...	...	...	...	II
23.	Saiyid Wisal Muhammad ...	...	...	...	III

M. C. College, Allahabad.

1.	Bhagwant Prasad Srivastava ...	...	...	...	II
2.	Bijai Bahadur, S. R. ...	...	...	...	III
3.	Rama Prasad Ray ...	...	...	...	II
4.	Jagat Prasada* ...	...	...	...	I
5.	Chakra Dhar Juyal ...	...	...	...	IX
6.	Nanda Lal Sinha ...	...	...	...	II
7.	Purnendu Kumar Majumdar ...	...	...	...	II
8.	Rajiva Nayan Sahay ...	...	...	...	II
9.	Hari Das Ghosh ...	...	...	...	II
10.	Mahadeva Sinha ...	...	...	...	II
11.	Hari Mangal Misra ...	...	...	...	II
12.	Sant Prasad Mathur ...	...	...	...	II
13.	Sumer Chand ...	...	...	...	III
14.	Saiyid Muhammad Kazim ...	...	...	...	II

Bareilly College.

1. Atul Chandra Mukerjee	...	...	...	III
2. Battoo Lal	...	...	...	II
3. Benode Behari	...	...	...	III
4. Bhugwan Dass	...	...	...	II
5. Brij Mohan Lal	...	...	...	II
6. Ganga Dhar Gopal Telong	...	...	...	II
7. Hari Ram	...	...	...	II
8. Mohani Mohan Lal	...	...	...	II
9. Muhammad Ismail-ur-Raza Abuzar	...	...	...	III
10. Mohan Lal	...	...	...	III
11. Narotam Das	...	...	...	III
12. Radhe Krishena Lal	...	...	...	III
13. Ram Swarup Sharma	...	...	...	III
14. Rajoney Mohan Mukerjee	...	...	...	II
15. Satis Chandra Bandopadhyaya	...	...	...	II

Queen's College, Benares.

1. Ambica Prasad Varma	...	...	...	II
2. Bhim Chandra Chatturji...	...	...	...	II
3. Edward Jonathan	...	...	...	III
4. Gaurisankar Prasad	...	...	...	II
5. Gursewak Sinha	...	...	...	II
6. Kamalakar Dube	...	...	...	II
7. Khitimohan Sen Gupta	...	...	...	II
8. Lakshmikant Panre	...	...	...	II
9. Muhammad Idris Ansari	...	...	...	III
10. Ram Narain	...	...	...	II
11. Satisa Chandra Dey	...	...	...	II
12. Surendra Nath Banerji	...	...	...	II

Christ-Church College, Cawnpore.

1. Dattatraya Bhicajee Ranadye	...	...	...	II
2. Gyanendro Mohan Ghose	...	...	...	III
3. Mata Prasad Saxena	...	...	...	II
4. Muhammad Abdul Haq	...	...	...	II
5. Narayan Balwant Munshi	...	...	...	II
6. Sarju Narain Tiwari	...	...	...	II
7. Shankar Appajee Gavane	...	...	...	III

Lashkar College, Gwalior.

1. Narayan Daji Tapaswi	...	...	...	III
2. Syed Hakim Ahmad	...	...	...	II
3. Vaman Ramkrishna Situl	III

Government College, Jabalpur.

1. Parmanand Victor Misra	II
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Maharaja's College, Jaipur.

1. Surajnarain Mathur	II
2. Tajmohmad Khan	II

Canning College, Lucknow.

1. Abu Abdulla Mahd, Zakaulla Khan	...	...	...	II
2. Bijay Bahadur Srivastav	...	...	...	II
3. Gokul Prasad Varma	...	...	...	II
4. Hari Kishen Dhaon	...	...	...	II
5. Kailash Chandra Misra	...	...	...	II
6. Kali Shanker	...	...	...	III
7. Kunwar Raghunath Prasad	...	...	...	II
8. Nalini Mohan Rai	...	...	...	III
9. Rajendra Chandra Das	...	...	...	III
10. Ram Prasad Suksena	...	...	...	III
11. Shukdeo Behari Misra	...	...	...	II
12. Shyam Narayan	...	...	...	II
13. Syed Ikbal Bahadur	...	...	...	II
14. Tilak Dhari Singh	...	...	...	II

Reid Christian College, Lucknow.

1. Maheshwari Prasad	II
2. Mahesh Chandra Ghosh	II

Woman's College, Lucknow.

1. Jessie McReddie	I
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Meerut College.

1. Abid Ali	II
2. Brij Bhushan Lal	II
3. Braj Nath	III
4. Mewa Ram	III
5. Nand Ram	...	...	...	III

Teachers.

1. E. Sherman Oakley *	...	...	...	I
2. Ramakava Datta Upadhaya	...	...	...	II
3. Radha Krishna	...	...	...	II
4. Zalim Singh Kothari	...	...	...	II

APPENDIX E.

*List of Candidates reported by the Syndicate as qualified
in the Examination of 1900 for the Degree of Bachelor
of Science to be conferred.*

Agra College.

1. Panna Lal	I
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Muir Central College, Allahabad.

1. Bhagwant Prasad Srivastava	II
2. Jagat Prasada	I

Queen's College, Benares.

1. Bhim Chandra Chatterji	III
2. Raja Ram	II

Government College, Jabalpur.

1. Nitya Banjan Roy	II
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APPENDIX F.

List of Candidates reported by the Syndicate as qualified in the Examination of 1899 for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws to be conferred.

Muir Central College, Allahabad.

1. Benoy Bhushan Dey, B.A.	...	...	...	II
2. Benoy Koomar Mukerji, M.A.	...	...	...	II
3. Charu Chandra Das, B.A.	...	...	...	II
4. Harihar Charan, B.A.	...	...	...	II
5. Krishna Chandra Banerji, B.A.	...	...	...	II
6. Nawal Kishor, B.A.	...	...	...	II
7. Ram Narain, M.A.	II
8. Ram Prasad Dube, M.A., B.Sc.	II

Agra College.

1. Raghubar Dayal Mathur, B.A.	II
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Canning College, Lucknow.

1. Ghanshyam Das Singh, B.A.	II
2. Girja Saran Lal, B.A.	II

M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.

1. Ghulam Mohi-ud-din Khan, B.A.	...	...	...	II
2. Mahmood Hasan, B.A.	...	...	...	II

Meerut College.

1. Gurbuksh Singh, B.A.	...	...	...	II
2. Jiwan Lal, B.A.	II

Christ-Church College, Cawnpore.

1. Brij Narain Saxena, B.A.	II
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APPENDIX G.

FROM

THE REGISTRAR

OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD,

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

N.-W. P. AND OUDH (EDUCATION DEPARTMENT).

No. 925, dated Allahabad, 18th November, 1899.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Syndicate to acknowledge the receipt of G. O. No. $\frac{108}{XV.-144A}$, dated 21st March, 1899; and subsequent reminder No. $\frac{459}{XV.-144A}$, dated 18th September, 1899: and to request that His Honour the Chancellor be informed that the several important points raised in the said G. O. and accompanying Memorial, under reply, were duly considered by the Syndicate at the Meetings held on the 1st April, 5th August, 4th November and 13th November, 1899, respectively: and also at a combined Meeting of the Boards of Studies held on the 3rd November.

2. With reference to para. (a) of the G. O. under notice, I am to request that His Honour be informed that the great majority of the members of the Syndicate are of opinion that all candidates for the B.A. Degree who do not take up Mathematics should be required to pass in one at least of the following Classical Languages, *viz.*, Arabic, Sanskrit, Greek or Latin.

APPENDIX G.—(Contd.)

The ground on which the Literary Course for the B.A. Examination is open to objection is that it does not afford a sufficiently thorough and systematic training to the mind. A great improvement would be effected in the character of the Course if the study of a Classical Language were made compulsory. It would in that case approximate more closely in character to the Classical Courses laid down for European Schools and Universities, which long experience has proved to be excellent instruments for training and strengthening youthful minds. To parts at any rate of our present Literary Courses the objection is generally made that students are able to pass examinations in them through a process of mere cramming; and this objection, although as a rule stated in a highly exaggerated form, is not quite unfounded. Proficiency in a Classical Language on the other hand—implying the capacity of construing difficult unseen passages and of translating into the Classical Language—is something which cannot be acquired by mere cramming, but presupposes long-continued, thorough and independent effort.

3. With reference to para. (c), the Syndicate is of opinion that, under the Rules of the High Court at present in force, Science Graduates who choose the Law as their profession are placed at a disadvantage compared with Graduates in Arts: and, by way of remedy, it is proposed that the Examination in English should be divided, according to some such scheme as the following:—

B.A. EXAMINATION: ENGLISH.

A. 1ST OR GENERAL SECTION:—

(2 papers and 1 *vivâ voce*.)

1st paper: Unseen Passages from modern books, or magazines, or newspapers, on History, Biography, Travel, &c., with grammatical questions.

APPENDIX G.—(Contd.)

2nd paper: An Essay, on a subject of General Interest (a choice of two or three subjects to be given).

Vivâ voce: Conversational; based on unseen passages similar to those set in the 1st paper; with grammatical questions.

B. 2ND OR SPECIAL SECTION :—

(2 papers.)

1st paper: Questions on set books of Prose Literature, and on prescribed portions of the Literary History of English Prose.

2nd paper: Questions on set books of Poetry, and on prescribed portions of the History of English Poetry: and that an Examination in English in the General Section should be compulsory on *all* candidates, whether for the B.Sc. or B.A. Degree: while an Examination in the Special Section should be compulsory on all candidates for the B.A. Degree.

The Syndicate is addressing the High Court in order to ascertain whether this change would meet its requirements.

4. With reference to para. 3 of G. O. under reply, the Syndicate, without endorsing all Mr. Ward's statements, is of opinion that there is some reason for dissatisfaction with the present Course in Mathematics. The question has been referred to the Board of Studies in Mathematics, and they have recommended that the Course for the B.A. and B.Sc. Degrees should be defined by means of a syllabus, and that lecturers in this subject should be free to select their own text-books. The Board further recommend that certain parts of Algebra and Trigonometry now omitted should be read,

APPENDIX G.—(*Contd.*)

as it is considered that students will thus be better able to understand the principles of the Differential and the Integral Calculi. The practical application of these calculi to certain qualities and features of curves is also recommended. The omission of a small amount of matter from the present Course in Dynamics, which is merely introductory to the study of the Dynamics of rigid bodies, is proposed. On the other hand, the Board are of opinion that some knowledge of Elementary Hydrostatics should be required from candidates. A syllabus in which these variations from the present Course are embodied has been drawn up, and a copy of it is appended to this letter. The Syndicate contemplate introducing this syllabus in place of the present Course.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

C. DODD.

APPENDIX G.—(Contd.)

SYNDICATE RESOLUTION No. 7 (ii).

DATED 5TH AUGUST, 1899.

Report of the Board of Studies in Mathematics.

1. The Board considers it desirable that the Mathematics Course in the B.A. and B.Sc. Examinations be defined by means of a syllabus.

2. The Board suggests the following syllabus :—

Algebra : Convergence and divergence of series, Continued fractions, Partial fractions, Inequalities, Determinants.

Trigonometry : Inverse trigonometrical functions, DeMoivre's theorem, summation of trigonometrical series, hyperbolic functions, expansion of trigonometrical functions.

Analytical Geometry : The straight line, circle, parabola, ellipse, hyperbola, and the general equation of the second degree, treated by means of rectangular, oblique and polar co-ordinates.

Differential Calculus : Differentiation, successive differentiation, development of functions, indeterminate forms, partial differential co-efficients, maxima and minima for a single variable, tangents and normals to curves, asymptotes, multiple points on curves, envelopes, convexity, concavity, points of inflexion, radius of curvature, evolutes, curve tracing.

APPENDIX G.—(Contd.)

Integral Calculus : General methods of integration standard forms, integration by parts, formulæ of reduction, rectification of curves, quadrature, surfaces and volumes of solids of revolution.

Dynamics : Motion in a straight line, mass, momentum, collision, force, work, energy, power, composition of velocities and accelerations, coplanar forces point, forces on a rigid body, parallel forces, centre of gravity, machines, friction, oblique impact, projectiles, motion in a circle under central force, simple harmonic motion, pendulum.

Hydrostatics : Fluid pressure, pressure on immersed surfaces, specific gravity, properties of gases, machines depending upon fluid pressure.

APPENDIX G.—(*Contd.*)

No. $\frac{555}{XV-144A}$ OF 1899.

FROM

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH,

TO

THE REGISTRAR,

ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY.

Dated Allahabad, the 9th December, 1899.

SIR,

**Educational
Department.**

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 925, dated 18th November, 1899, reporting the changes proposed in the courses for the B.A. and B.Sc. Examinations of the University, and to say that His Honour the Chancellor approves of the recommendations made by the Syndicate.

2. The result of the Syndicate's reference to the High Court of Judicature in these Provinces on the subject of the literary course for the B.Sc. Degree will be awaited.

I have the honour to be;

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

W. MARRIS,

*Under-Secretary,**For Secretary to Government,**N.-W. P. & Oudh.*

APPENDIX G.—(Contd.)

No. $\frac{2963}{45}$ OF 1899.

FROM

B. LINDSAY, Esq., C.S.,

REGISTRAR, HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE,

N.-W. PROVINCES,

TO

THE REGISTRAR,

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD,

ALLAHABAD.

Dated Allahabad, the 9th December, 1899.

SIR,

IN reply to your letter No. 926, dated the 21st November, 1899, proposing a scheme for the division of the Examination in English into a General and Special section, and for making the examination in the general section compulsory for all candidates for the B.Sc. Degree, I am to say that in the opinion of the Court the proposed change would be sufficient to meet its requirements as far as regards the standard of knowledge of English which it considers necessary in the case of all persons desirous of being enrolled as Vakils of the Court.

High Court of
Judicature
N.-W. P.
[Civil Side.]

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

W. JACOB,

For Registrar.

APPENDIX G.—(Contd.)

No. $\frac{581}{XV-144A}$ OF 1899.

FROM

THE UNDER-SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH,

To

THE REGISTRAR,
ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY.*Dated Allahabad, the 23rd December, 1899.*

SIR,

**Educational
Department.**

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 981, dated 12th December, 1899, submitting a letter from the Registrar, High Court of Judicature, North-Western Provinces, stating that the proposed compulsory examination in English of candidates for the B.Sc. Degree will meet the requirements of the High Court as regards the standard of knowledge of English which it considers necessary in all persons desiring to be enrolled as Vakils of the Court.

2. I am to say that it is understood that steps will now be taken to carry out the proposals contained in para. 3 of your letter No. 925, dated 18th November, 1899.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

W. MARRIS,

Under-Secretary to Government, N.-W. P. and Oudh.

APPENDIX G.—(Contd.)

REGULATIONS IN ARTS.

Proposed Amendments of Regulations in Arts with reference to Syndicate Resolution No. 47, dated 13th January, 1900.

ENTRANCE.

Regulation 6.—At the Entrance Examination every Candidate shall be examined in—

I.—English.

II.—History and Geography.

III.—Mathematics.

IV.—A Classical Language, viz., one of the following :—

Sanskrit.

Arabic.

Persian.

Latin.

Greek.

Hebrew.

N.B.—A Candidate may, in place of History and Geography, take up a second subject from IV.

APPENDIX G.—(Contd.)

REGULATIONS IN ARTS.

Proposed Amendments of Regulations in Arts with reference to Syndicate Resolution No. 47, dated 13th January, 1900.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

Regulation 18.—At the Intermediate Examination every Candidate shall be examined in—

- (I) English and First Course of Mathematics,
- and { (II) Deductive Logic, and any two of the following :—Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, History, Second Course of Mathematics;
- or
- (III) Second Course of Mathematics; Physics, Chemistry.
-

APPENDIX G.—(Contd.)

REGULATIONS IN ARTS.

Proposed Amendments of Regulations in Arts with reference to Syndicate Resolution No. 47, dated 13th January, 1900.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

Regulation 29.—Every Candidate for the B.A. Degree shall be required to show a competent knowledge of at least three distinct branches of study.

The branches now recognised are :—

(GROUP I.)

English.

(GROUP II.)

Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Arabic, or Arabic with Persian, Sanskrit, Mathematics.

(GROUP III.)

Philosophy, Political Economy, Political Science with History, History, Physics, Chemistry.

Every Candidate must take (a) Group I; (b) a subject in Group II; and (c) a Third subject from Group II or Group III.

Proviso. The foregoing amendments to begin to have effect in Examinations as follows,—for the Entrance, in 1903; for the Intermediate, in 1905; and for the B.A., in 1907.

APPENDIX G.—(Concl'd.)

REGULATIONS IN SCIENCE.

Proposed Amendments of Regulations in Science with reference to Syndicate Resolution No. 47, dated 13th January, 1900.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

Regulation 2.—Any undergraduate of the University may be admitted to the Examination: provided he has regularly attended lectures, and performed practical experiments in a Laboratory duly recognised by the University, for not less than two years after passing the Intermediate Examination *with Physics and Chemistry*. Less than 75 *per cent.* of attendance shall not be deemed the regular course of Instruction.

Regulation 10.—At the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science, every Candidate shall be examined in—

1. English.
2. Mathematics.
3. Physics.
4. Chemistry.

MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL ADJOURNED MEETING, SENATE,

FOR THE YEAR 1899-1900.

No. 3.

THE 6TH MARCH, 1900.

Members Present:

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR, *in the Chair.*

THE DIRECTOR, PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, N.-W. P. & OUDH.

MAULVI KARAMAT HUSAIN.

MR. J. G. JENNINGS.

MR. M. J. WHITE.

MR. A. THOMSON.

REV. C. A. R. JANVIER.

REV. G. H. WESTCOTT.

PANDIT MADAN MOHAN MALIVIYA.

MAULVI ABDUL MAJID.

MR. J. MURRAY.

MR. G. N. CHAKRAVARTI.

MR. MORISON.

MR. BROWNING.

MR. WELBY.

MR. ANDREWS.

MAHAMAHOPADHAYAYA PANDIT
ADITYA RAM BHATTACHARYA.

SHAMS-UL-ULAMA MAULVI SYAD
AMJAD ALI.

MAULVI ASHERAF ALI.

PANDIT GENDAN LAL.

DR. THIBAUT.

MR. ABHAY CHARAN SANYAL.

MR. C. F. de la FOSSE.

PANDIT SUNDAR LAL.

MAHAMAHOPADHAYAYA PANDIT
SUDHAKAR DWIVEDI.

MR. VENIS.

MR. MULVANY.

18. (*Contd.*) Mr. Boutflower having withdrawn his amendment regarding the Regulations for the Entrance and School Final-Examinations, the original *motion* by Mr. Jennings was again taken up.

Mr. Boutflower thought that "History and Geography" should be retained as heretofore.

Pandit Sundar Lal *proposed* that further discussion of the proposed amendments of Regulations, relating to the Entrance and Intermediate Examinations be postponed to the November Meeting. This was *seconded* by Dr. Thibaut.

Mr. Jennings opposed postponement.

Mr. Morison thought that proposed amendments relating to the Entrance might be now passed.

It was *resolved* that further discussion of amendments of Regulations relating to the Entrance and Intermediate Examinations be postponed to the November Meeting.

19. With reference to Syndicate Resolution No. 48, dated 13th January, 1900, the Meeting considered the proposal of the omission of the word *compulsory*, in Regulation No. 8 of the Regulations in Arts: with the view of making the Regulation consistent with certain alterations in the Code for European Schools. (Appendix H.)

Mr. Boutflower maintained that the simple omission of the word 'compulsory' was not sufficient, and *proposed*, as an amendment; that *proviso* (1) of Regulation No. 8 of the Regulation in Arts read as follows:—

'That the candidate has passed such Final Examination, and that the percentage of the total marks for Arithmetic and Mathematics together gained by the candidate is not less than the percentage of the total marks for Mathematics which has to be obtained in order to pass the Entrance Examination.'

Mr. Browning moved an amendment, that the consideration of the proposal be postponed until the next Meeting of the Senate. The amendment was seconded by Dr. Thibaut, and was subsequently withdrawn.

Mr. Boutflower's amendment was *seconded* by Mr. de la Fosse and *carried*.

G. E. KNOX,
Vice-Chancellor.

C. DODD,
Registrar.

APPENDIX H.

Syndicate Resolution No. 48, dated 13th January, 1900.

The Registrar placed before the Meeting, the following correspondence with the Inspector of European Schools, concerning a pass-percentage of marks, in Arithmetic and Mathematics (Algebra and Euclid) combined, to qualify for matriculation.

It was resolved that the Inspector of European Schools be informed that if Miss G. Bonnaud has passed the High School Examination of European Schools, she will be considered to have passed for the purpose of matriculation.

It was further resolved that, in Regulation No. 8 of the Regulations in Arts, the word *compulsory* be omitted, and that the sanction of the Senate to such omission be applied for.

FROM

THE INSPECTOR OF EUROPEAN SCHOOLS,

N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH,

NAINI TAL,

To

THE REGISTRAR,

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD,

ALLAHABAD.

Dated Naini Tal, 14th December, 1899.

HAS the honour to enquire whether Miss G. Bonnaud who obtained 107 marks out of 400 for Arithmetic and Mathematics combined at the last High School Examination of European Schools can be considered to have passed for the purpose of matriculation. The Syndicate does not appear to have laid down the percentage of marks which should be obtained in these subjects combined. Undersigned is of opinion that it should be the same as for Mathematics in the Entrance Examination.

W. N. BOUTFLOWER,

Inspector of European Schools,

N.-W. P. & Oudh,

APPENDIX H.—(Concl'd.)

FROM

THE REGISTRAR,
UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD,

To

THE INSPECTOR OF EUROPEAN SCHOOLS,
N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH.

Dated the 7th December, 1899.

BEGS to refer the Inspector to Regulation No. 8 of the Regulations in Arts (University Calendar, pp. 114, 163), and to observe that if the candidate's certificate of having passed the Final Examination prescribed for European Schools shows that the candidate has passed in the compulsory subjects—English, Arithmetic and Mathematics—according to the standard of the said Final Examination, such certificate will be accepted, and the candidate be admitted as a student in Arts.

FROM

THE INSPECTOR OF EUROPEAN SCHOOLS,
N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH,
NAINI TAL,

To

THE REGISTRAR,
UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD,
ALLAHABAD.

Dated Naini Tal, the 11th December, 1899.

IN reply to his No. 962, dated 7th December, 1899, has the honour to observe that Regulation No. 8 of the Regulations in Arts was passed when the former code for European Schools was in force. But it is not applicable, in its present form, to the code now in use, as the only subjects in which candidates are required to pass the High School Examination for European Schools, are English and Arithmetic. There are no pass-marks for any other subject, but candidates are required to gain 25 per cent. of the highest marks attainable in the aggregate in order to pass the examination. Hence it has become necessary for the Syndicate to issue an order, stating what percentage of the full marks given for Arithmetic and Mathematics (Algebra and Euclid) combined, should be obtained in order to qualify for matriculation.

W. N. BOUTFLOWER,
Inspector of European Schools, N.-W. P. and Oudh.

CONVOCATION, MARCH 7th, 1900.

The Vice-Chancellor having declared Convocation opened, the Graduates of the year 1900 were admitted to their respective Degrees in the usual manner.

The Vice-Chancellor then addressed Convocation:—

GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE,

THE honour and duties of Vice-Chancellor are so new to me that both for your sakes and my own I regret the absence of the Chancellor from our Annual Convocation. It seems but the other day that we listened with breathless interest to his stirring address and to the promises of definite progress he felt himself in a position to make. These promises as I presently hope to show you have been amply redeemed. Nor can we soon forget the ease with which, while appearing to toy with the fringe of the two important questions that were then agitating our minds, he indicated the lines upon which it might be possible to effect a satisfactory solution of both those difficulties. The first difficulty treated upon the very same lines, is now laid at rest; and so far as I can foresee, the second difficulty will be similarly solved.

Thus, it is with no small regret, as I have already said, that I find myself in the position he would have occupied, were it not that the pressure of public duty compels his absence. Happy the Chancellor who can excite your interest with such valuable gifts for the future; happier still he who while slow in making promises is most faithful in the full completion of the things promised. It is my misfortune that I stand before you to-day empty-handed. I have not

even the tradition of a glorious past upon which to draw for inspiration. I can but take refuge in dreams and console myself with the thought that after all

"May be wildest dreams
Are but the needful preludes of the truth."

But before I ask you to follow me within the gates, be they of horn or of ivory, I shall as usual crave your attention while I dwell upon the events which serve to distinguish the year just closed from those which have preceded or those which may follow it.

At the threshold of such a retrospect I must ask you to pause as we mourn over the loss of a form familiar to us all—of one who had been intimately connected with our University from its very inception. Ever full of hope and of unquenchable belief in the future of Mahometan energy and intellect—adroit almost to acuteness in pressing upon slower minds what he believed to be the true ideal of University life and labour—keenly anxious to weld together the solidarity of the West and the brilliancy of the East—it is difficult to realize that the brave and gentle spirit of Mr. Theodore Beck will no longer animate our councils. The loss following so close as it did upon the death of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan, would be all the greater did we not feel that such great men are not altogether lost; that even in this land of short memories the aims they placed before us, the ends for which they strove will appeal to us with the eloquence which ever clings round the lives and examples of men truly great and unselfish.

Gentlemen of the Senate,—I have asked the Registrar to place in your hands and on record a brief retrospect which he has kindly drawn up for me and which contrasts the figures and facts of the year under review with those of past

years. The most important changes are perhaps the resolutions by which (1) an age-limit of sixteen years has been fixed for candidates for the Entrance and School Final-Examinations, and (2) the change in the course of English studies which will place Graduates in Science on an equality with Graduates in Arts when they enter upon the Study of Law. These with other minor changes have passed beyond the region of discussion, they now form part of our constitution.

I next pass on to the figures which demand and will repay closer-examination. The number of students who appeared at the Entrance and School Final-Examinations was practically the same as in 1899; but the results of these examinations are somewhat startling, especially so far as the Entrance Candidates are concerned. The percentage of passes was only 34. Running my eye over past years, I find that the percentage of passes to the number of candidates has been as follows:—30, 42, 28, 45 and 34. In the case of School-Final candidates the figures have been more constant, and 51 per cent., the figure for the year 1899, is a very normal average for this class.

The number of Examinees for the Intermediate Examination in Arts is considerably below that of previous years, but when we come to the percentage of passes, the results are as startling as in the case of the Entrance Examinations. The percentages for the past five years have been 42, 42, 30, 49 and this year 30.

As we look at these figures we must pause and ask each other, "What do these violent oscillations mean?" They most certainly mean, I think, widely differing standards among those who judge the capacities of the students. Recently we have striven to establish by a system of moderators some uniformity in the standard of the papers set. It would

seem desirable that we extended some similar system of moderators over those who judge of the answers given. I have endeavoured to make some enquiry into the cause of failure, and I am told that it is principally due to failure of students in the Anglo-Vernacular portion of the Examination. Attention has recently been called to this defect in the system of Higher Vernacular Instruction in High Schools, and the difficulty, which has apparently been experienced by so many in dovetailing the knowledge of their Vernacular into the English they have acquired, points in this direction. The defect so charged was considered, you will remember, in the Committee presided over by Mr. Roberts and found proved. Attempts are being made to remedy the defect by the addition of a year to the study of the Vernacular, and it is hoped that the effect of this change in the curriculum of our Secondary Schools will prevent in future years any slaughter of candidates similar to that of the present year.

The remaining figures do not appear to me to call for comment.

I have already alluded to the promises made by the Chancellor in his address of last year. As you came to this hall to-day, you cannot have failed to notice that the building of this College is being much enlarged. The new buildings represent a cost, apart from fittings, of a lakh of rupees. From a note for which I am indebted to the courtesy of the eminent President of the Faculty of Science, I learn that the buildings comprise—

(1) A lecture room (30 feet \times 45 feet), providing accommodation for 200 students with a small private room for the lecturer and a preparation room.

(2) Apparatus rooms, including a general apparatus room (30 feet \times 20 feet) for lecture, apparatus, &c.; an

apparatus room for advanced students, where apparatus fitted up for use by the students may be placed when not employed in the advanced practical rooms, also a balance and a photographic room.

(3) Two advanced practical rooms, each (20 feet \times 30 feet), one for general work, the other for optical experiments.

(4) Two elementary practical rooms, one general (30 feet \times 45 feet), the other for optical work (20 feet \times 30 feet).

(5) Two rooms (27½ feet \times 21 feet) which can be reserved later on for research work, but which for the present will contain the workshop, engines, dynamos, accumulators and other plant.

With the completion of the two new Science blocks for Chemistry and Physics, the College will be among the best equipped in India for the proper teaching of these subjects. Mr. Murray reminds me that this University is at the present moment the *only* University in India, which has a practical examination in Physical Science for the B.A. Degree, and that I may, without fear of contradiction, add that in no other Indian University is the study of Physical Science in such a satisfactory state.

The practical test in Chemistry that the University requires is no mere juggling with reagents in a test tube, it is a thorough examination not only in analysis but in manipulation and preparations also; in Physics the standard of Practical work reached is almost on a level with what is required by some other Universities from candidates for the degree of M.A. The difficulties encountered some five years ago in establishing a practical test for the Science subjects in the B.A. and B.Sc. degrees were of course considerable; nor have they yet entirely disappeared. Colleges found it difficult to supply themselves with the necessary apparatus, and even now it is doubtful if all the Colleges professing to give

courses in Practical Science are adequately supplied. It is generally found easier, I am told, to give an adequate training in Chemistry than in Physics, partly because the examination in Chemistry is perhaps less elaborate and partly because the apparatus required is less expensive, and at the same time less various. Consequently not a few Colleges find themselves able to undertake Chemistry with considerable success, but Physics is as yet taught at only a very few. The number of candidates who took Physics at the last B.A. and B.Sc. Examinations was only 12, while in Chemistry over 70 appeared. This number, however, it is re-assuring to note, will probably prove our low water mark. For in the next B.A. Examination there will in all probability be at least 25 candidates in Physics from the Muir College alone, which with the candidates from the other Colleges will probably make a total of 35 or 40 taking that subject.

In some respects, continues Mr. Murray, and I fully agree with him, it is to be regretted that Physics is not more generally studied throughout the affiliated colleges, for as a training to the mind, the hand and the eye, it is unequalled, and probably no other subject in the whole range of the University touches the actualities of life at so many points. On the other hand, it would be matter for still more regret if Colleges attempted the course with inadequate apparatus and sent up students acquainted only with the insides of the text-books. There is much to be said in favour of permitting the study of Physics in only a few of the best Colleges, properly equipped, for a few thoroughly equipped laboratories will do more to foster the study than a score of starved institutions. Physics is a subject which tends to suffer by diffusion. To have one large thoroughly equipped laboratory in which ample facilities are provided, not only for elementary work, but for the highest research work, is the ideal towards

which Physical Science institutions are tending all over the world. And the reason is obvious. First, it is economical. Gas, water, electricity (may I add liquid air), can be laid on throughout the whole of one large building at almost a tithe of the expense of similarly fitting up ten separate small elementary laboratories. Second, it is so much more effective. Not only does the young student pick up hints on all branches of his work almost insensibly when he enters a large class in a College equipped at all points, he is at the same time stimulated and inspired to high purpose by the mere presence in the same building of advanced students and research workers. The tone of the whole place is raised, slovenly and poor work is condemned more by the general eye than by the teacher's judgment, and a high standard is maintained in the lowest branches as in the highest. This is hardly possible to the solitary handful of workers plodding along in some small out-of-the-way place, with miserable and insufficient apparatus and far removed from the enthusiasm which a large institution infallibly generates. This is as it should be in a University. Professor Huxley's conception of an ideal University, as some of you will doubtless remember, is an institution where "the very air that students breathe" "should be charged with that enthusiasm for truth, that "fanaticism of veracity which is a greater possession than "much learning; a nobler gift than the power of increasing "knowledge by so much greater and nobler than these as the "moral nature of man is greater than the intellectual; for "veracity is the heart of morality." If there be any truth in these words we are as a University under a most real debt to the Chancellor and the Government of these Provinces, in that by adopting a policy both wise and liberal they have practically insured the existence of a Physical Science laboratory of the highest rank and efficiency within the area of the University.

Gentlemen of the Senate,—I will now ask you to follow me for a moment into and beyond the *porta* :—

“*Cornea, qua veris facilis datur exitus umbris*”

and you will see a perfect artillery of equipment, whereby this new building is rendered as fine as, if not the finest, Physical laboratory in Asia not excepting Japan. With this provision and these facilities for study you see, do you not, students thronging in until even this new laboratory is as overcrowded as the present Science rooms are to-day. Twelve years ago the laboratory which lies to your right was thought extravagantly large, to-day students overflow into every nook and cranny of it, and but for the verandahs, which I am told make wonderfully good practical rooms for certain experiments, this laboratory would have long ago been utterly inadequate. The present Physical Science rooms provide no separate accommodation for advanced work and are inconveniently crowded with even *ten* elementary students. The new laboratory will give ample accommodation for twelve or fifteen D.Sc. candidates, and will comfortably hold 50 or even more elementary (B.A. or B.Sc.) students.

Gentlemen of the Senate,—Am I not right when I aver that the Chancellor has brought to the eve of perfection this promise of his and has laid us as a University under a deep obligation ?

Let me, however, remind you that these advantages carry with them great responsibilities—responsibilities to which I feel sure the Muir College will be true. Even now the College has had to consider applications from students outside its walls. When it is fully equipped and ready for action, it may well come to pass that students from without who are not matriculated students of the Muir College will desire to take advantage of the special Science teaching which

this College will be so well able to give, without being enrolled as, if I may use the term, Full Students upon its rolls. Should such applications be made I, speaking for myself and judging from precedents set by other Universities and also by Colleges within our jurisdiction, trust that the Senate will dispose of such applications more with an eye to the spread of scientific knowledge and general enlightenment than with regard to the special interests of any particular institution. Educational institutions, I must really apologise for the truism, are created with the object of promoting knowledge and advancing the interest of general enlightenment. This must in the last resort be the touchstone to which all questions of this kind, whether of principle or of detail, must be referred.

Time presses, Gentlemen of the Senate, but I must for a moment or two turn your attention to another building which, though hidden from our immediate view, is also rising to completion. A bare stone's throw from where we are sitting and in close contact with the University will be found the new Training College in which accommodation is being provided for 50 students. Graduates are to have a prior claim to admission, then under-graduates who have passed the Intermediate Examination, and finally those who have passed only the Entrance or School Final. There are 16 stipends on Rs.15 per mensem reserved for graduates, 16 on Rs.12 per mensem for those who have passed at least the Intermediate Examination, and 16 on Rs.10 per mensem for those who have passed at least the Entrance or School Final. It is not, however, intended, so the Director of Public Instruction tells me, to restrict the number of graduates under training to 16; if more than 16 enter, the surplus will have the first claim to the Scholarships next in value. Graduates form, I speak in the present tense, for the living stones of the Training College are already "*en evidence*" a class of their

own called the senior class, and they qualify for direct appointment to work in the high section of schools. The junior class consists of under-graduates, who qualify for work in the middle section.

In this we see the completion of the second promise made last year by the Chancellor and the perfection of another element most necessary to our well being. For I need not emphasize the familiar truths that the elementary teaching of youth is not one of our functions, and that in proportion as Secondary Schools are properly taught so is more room given for the proper development of University training properly so-called.

So much for the past. As regards the future, bearing in mind that it is our particular province that students adequately trained by previous study of the liberal Arts and Sciences be led on into special fields of learning and research by teachers of experience and originality, and that proper provision should be made for the conservation, advancement and dissemination of knowledge by the agency of museums, libraries and such forth, I venture to press upon your favourable attention a further change which is in contemplation and which will, I trust, raise our School of Law to an institution of University rank. The first step in this direction was taken when we, as a Senate, notified that we would not set our University stamp upon any graduate in law who was not a liberally educated man. The second step for which we are again indebted to the forethought and prudence of the Chancellor is one which, by giving greater prominence to Scientific principles and less to practical training, will ensure for our School of Law the pre-eminence of which I have just spoken. Practical training can be acquired in the courts—a proper knowledge of Scientific principles never perhaps except in the calmer atmosphere of the College and

University. With this object in view it is under consideration to found a special College for the training of law where our law students can be guided by specialists who have made the Science of Jurisprudence their peculiar study and who have acquired a more than local reputation. The scheme appears to me a fitting complement of the policy which has made specialization in Science not a dream, but a reality.

And now, Gentlemen of the Senate, bear with me as I venture in all deference to point out two directions in which our University may so, it seems to me, advance further than it has done in the past. We cannot lay claim to be a "Universitas" if we fail to attract within our influence any large portion of humanity that is bent upon or should be bent upon self-culture. There is rising up within the area of our influence a body of scholars whom we do fail to attract; and the more vigorous members of which are seeking further afield what they should find us ready and able to supply. I refer, it is needless to say, to the yearly increasing body of Anglo-Indian youths who from necessity or choice have to make India their home. Every year the "Government Gazette," gives fresh proof that many of them come within reach of our portals and then—they disappear. Ones and twos, here and there, they may reappear on our lists of graduates, but by far the larger majority do not look to this University at any rate as a possible Alma Mater. Why, moreover, do we hear of efforts being made elsewhere with the object of introducing the Educational tests of foreign Universities,? Cambridge for instance, and ousting what should be the jurisdiction of the Home "Universitas." These things ought not to be. I profess not to judge of other Universities, but I feel that a degree won at our University of Allahabad does and should afford the guarantee of a liberal education, and that we owe it to ourselves and

to our *alumni* not to draw breath until we win for it recognition sure and certain in all avenues for entrance into Indian life where the examination is not one of competition, pure and simple, and further, the recognition which it deserves among the older Universities of the West. Our passport should not be inferior to the passports they can give to any trade or profession whereby Englishmen make their first step into life. I trust that within the coming year we may as a University take active steps towards achieving this end and that our efforts will be rewarded by finding that either in separate halls or otherwise, but anyhow under the broad mantle of the University of Allahabad, this most important class finds its place. Believe me, the threefold cord thus woven will tend to the stability not only of our University, but of the Empire at large.

From recent orders of Government I gather that there is every willingness to give graduates of this University, of whatever race or origin, a preference over men who have not won any degree.

Another direction in which it seems to me the time is ripe for further progress in advance, is the question of endowment. There is one very pathetic paragraph in the Registrar's note :—

“During the year under review” he writes “there has been again no addition to endowments for the award of prizes or scholarships on the results of University examinations.”

Gentlemen of the Senate,—I would lead you further than the Registrar. It is not prizes and scholarships that our University looks for at the hands of the people of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. Surely the time has come when definite steps might be taken towards more

ambitious ends such as the founding of Professorial chairs, the incumbents of which should not be tied down to so continuous a routine of teaching as to leave them no leisure or opportunity for original search—men who exist not for a College but for all Colleges. In this direction Bombay has set an example which should surely find followers among the denizens of our “Aryavarta.” As I look up to the names which adorn these walls, I refuse to believe that interest in Education died with the consulate of Sir William Muir. A generation has come and gone since those days. Are the present princes and leaders of Indian life “*Avis peiores*” unworthy scions of worthy houses? What, too, of those who have profited by the liberal endowment of the past? Are there none who can initiate and carry through efforts in this direction worthy of the University at which they derived the intellectual vigour and power that has stood them in such good stead in their post-graduate career? It is with no small thankfulness that I am able to announce to-day that only yesterday morning I received the generous gift of one thousand rupees from Dr. Avinash Chandra Banerjee of Allahabad for the founding of a trust from which a gold medal can be provided for the student who takes the first place in the Examinations for the Degree of a Bachelor of Science. I must own, to some surprise, that the Chancellor's appeal last year to the wealthy classes in these Provinces has not yet met with any general response. May I hope that the delay is only due not to want of readiness, but to the fact that some scheme is being matured.

Gentlemen of the Senate,—You will remember that the Chancellor touched with subtle hand on the change which had come over public opinion on the question whether the time had or had not come for the adoption of the principle of a teaching University which should not only train the intellect, but would also influence the lives and mould the

characters of its *alumni*. The question is in the air. It is a most interesting one, but I must not pursue it further. I would only point out one direction in which I believe advance could be made without prejudice to the future and which would help to meet a serious difficulty which at present mars the influence of the University.

The idea that student life needs control and regulation is new neither to the Hindu nor to the Mahomedan mind. It is no novelty to the English mind. In this connection it is interesting to learn how the want made itself felt in older Universities and how it was met. Listen to this description of Cambridge in the thirteenth century and say if it might not be so far as the want is concerned a description of the Colleges attached to this University in the year of grace 1900.

“Meanwhile another need than that of mere schools and lecture halls had begun to be felt. The scholars who came for what they could get from the teachers—the regents and the doctors—flocked from various quarters; they were young, they were not all fired with the student’s love of learning; they were sometimes noisy, sometimes frolicsome, sometimes vicious. The bonds of discipline were very slight; the scholars had to take their chance; they lodged where they could, they lived anyhow, each according to his means, they were homeless. It was inevitable that all sorts of grave evils should arise.

The lads, they were mere boys, got into mischief, they got into debt with the Jews: they were preyed upon by sharpers, were fleeced on the right hand and the left; many of them learned more harm than good. The elder men and they who had consciences and hearts shook their heads and asked what could be done? For a long time the

principle of *laissez faire* prevailed; the young fellows were left to the tender mercies of the townsfolk. There was no grandmotherly legislation in those days. Gradually a kind of joint stock arrangement came into vogue. Worthy people seemed to have hired a house which they called a hostel or hall, and sublet the rooms to the young fellows. It was a move in the right direction, and a beginning of some moral discipline was made. It was Walter de Merton, Lord High Chancellor of England, who was the father of the Collegiate system in England. So far from embarking upon a new experiment without careful deliberation, he spent twelve years of his life in working out his ideas and in elaborating the famous Rule of Merton of which it is not at all too much to say that its publication constituted an era in the history of education and learning in England."

What we sorely need for the students of our University is a man like Walter de Merton. But the movement is one which to be successful must come from private enterprise and from within. I do not believe in the lasting prosperity of any University which is not in close touch with the social life and institutions of the nation, to whose want it ministers, and in a country like India such a touch can only be properly maintained from within. National hostels conducted upon broad, liberal, but national lines will, I feel sure, prove a most effective organisation upon which the University through its Colleges can better build up broader intellectual life and higher types of citizenship.

The men to guide and direct such a movement must be men of strong personality and men who have the confidence of their fellow countrymen. They are born not made. If such men can be secured and due provision made for the moral as well as intellectual training of our students, who can estimate the progress which must ensue? If there be such

men amongst you, in God's name let them come forward, a great door stands open. In any case preparation can be made that when the men do come forward, they have not to lose time over the consideration of necessary ways and means.

Gentlemen of the Senate,—I have avoided the familiar lines which University addresses generally follow. They have been handled by abler men, it is poor gleanings in the same fields after gatherers like Lord Curzon and those who have held the high office of Chancellors in our own University.

But I feel I must not conclude without a word of recognition to those upon whom to-day the University has set its seal. My lady graduate and gentlemen graduates, you are entering upon responsibilities wider than any you have yet seen or dreamt of. Wide as was the gulf which separated you as College students from the narrow bounds of school days and introduced you to the generous freedom of University life, you will find that practical life is separated from College life by a still wider gulf and presents problems more perplexing than any you have had to solve in your student days. You are entering upon a liberty in which you will stand in need of all the discipline and control to which you have hitherto been accustomed. Only in the future the discipline and control which erstwhile was from without must now come from within. They must be the free and generous fruit of long habit still continued.

Remember then that those men are really free who daily school themselves by rigid law and rule, those are slaves who devoid of self discipline fall an easy prey to every wind of conceit and passion that blows athwart their course.

I have culled for you two thoughts, one from the garden of Sanskrit poetry.—It runs thus :—

सत्यं वाचि दृशि प्रसाद परता सर्वाशयाऽवासिनी ।

पाणौ दान विमुक्तिरात्म जनने क्षेप्तान्त चिन्ता मतौ ॥

संसक्ता हृदये दयैव दयिता काये परार्थोद्यमो ।

यस्यैकः पुरुषः सजीवति भवे भ्राम्यन्ति जीवाः परे ॥

The second is from the pages of a Great English poet, and this is what it says :—

“ Wouldst shape a noble life ? Then cast
No backward glance towards the past ;
And though somewhat be lost and gone,
Yet do thou act as one new born.
What each day needs that shalt thou ask
Each day will set its proper task,
Give other's work just share of praise
Not of thine own the merit raise
Beware no fellowman thou hate
And so in God's hand leave thy fate.”

Need I remind you individually of the duty of loyalty to the particular College which is now bidding you farewell. In olden days the young student never failed to reward his preceptor by a “*gurvartham*.” Let your “*gurvartham*” to your College be such an upholding of its best traditions that all men shall take knowledge of you that you are a worthy student of a worthy College.

May the truths you have already learnt never satisfy you until you have been led to the only source of all Knowledge and all Truth.

I said that I stood before you as a dreamer of dreams. One bright dream and with it I bid you farewell.

We stand on classic ground. Within view of the noble tower which crowns these Collegiate walls flow two of India's greatest rivers. For miles and miles, each pursues its course apart, each holds aloof from the other, until each with its waters laps the feet of the City known as the City of God. But as they compass the city, behold, a third stream of mystic origin, fed by no known fountain head, wells up, and binding the two—hitherto rivals—with its sweet waters, the very gift of God, unites them for ever in one broad stream where they know no further strife or discord—but one in aim and purpose, unite in gladdening and freshening all they meet in their course. And the name by which men know that Divine Stream is Saraswati Mai. Alma Mater, Scientia. It is a happy omen which I commend for your further meditation. Coming as you do, most of you; from two great branches of the human race, you have, each of you, held on your course for years with separate aims and diverse traditions until it seemed well nigh impossible that you should ever lose yourselves in any one common future. But lo, you too, as your lives lengthened, have reached the City of God and the Universitas, Scientia, Alma Mater, binds you alike in her golden chains interweaving you into one common body Politic. Henceforth I trust you will progress into the future one united body, knowing neither strife nor feud—one in loyalty of heart and purpose to your country—to your Queen-Empress—to your University; and last, but not least, as I devoutly pray, to the God who rules over all, the one God, All-Blessed for evermore.

ओं तत् सत्

MINUTES OF THE SYNDICATE

FOR THE YEAR 1899-1900.

No. 8.

(Adjourned Annual Meeting.)

THE 6TH MARCH, 1900.

Members Present :

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR, *in the Chair.*

THE DIRECTOR, PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.	THE PRINCIPAL, M.A.-O. COLLEGE.
THE PRINCIPAL, MUIR CENTRAL COLLEGE.	MAHAMAHOPADHYAYA PT. ADITYA RAM BHATTACHARYA.
THE PRINCIPAL, QUEEN'S COLLEGE.	THE PRINCIPAL, CHRIST-CHURCH COLLEGE.
MR. J. MURRAY.	PT. SUNDAR LAL.
MR. JENNINGS.	THE PRINCIPAL, CANNING COLLEGE.
SHAMS-UL-ULAMA MAULAVI SYAD AMJAD ALI.	THE PRINCIPAL, AGRA COLLEGE.

81. The Meeting proceeded to appoint, under Bye-law No. 18 of the Bye-laws of the Syndicate, a Committee to prepare, for the approval of the Syndicate, a list of Examiners for the Intermediate, Entrance and School Final-Examinations for 1901.

The following Members associated with the Director of Public Instruction, were elected, *viz* :—Dr. Thibaut and Messrs. Thomson, White and Venis.

82. The Meeting proceeded to appoint an Examination Committee under Bye-law No. 34 of the Bye-laws of the Syndicate, for bringing out and publishing the Results of the Examinations of January, 1901.

It was *resolved* that the Committee be composed of the following Members, *viz.* :—Dr. Thibaut, Pandit Sundar Lal, and Messrs. Murray, Westcott and White.

83. The Registrar placed before the Meeting—

(i) Budget Estimate for 1900 (Appendix D).

(ii) Balance Sheet for 1899 (Appendix E).

(i) On a *motion* by the Principal of the Agra College, *seconded* by Pandit Sundar Lal, it was resolved that the Budget Estimate for 1900 (Appendix D) be accepted.

It was further resolved that the Tabulator's fee, and the grant of bonuses to the Head Clerk and other clerks and servants of the Registrar's Office for services in connection with the Arts and Science Annual Examinations (including the Entrance, &c.); as provided for in the Budget, are *sanctioned*, as for previous years.

(ii) With reference to Balance Sheet (Appendix E) it was resolved, —

That the Local Government be asked to instruct the Auditor of the Accounts of the University to prepare a full Balance Sheet shewing the *actual* value of the Government Securities held by the University, as well as the *face* value : and to shew a depreciation of stock at the rate of 10 *per cent. per annum* : and further to shew a Profit and Loss Account.

84. The Meeting received the Report of the Committee appointed to bring out and publish the results of the Annual Examinations held in January, 1900.

It was *resolved* that the Report of the Committee as now amended be recorded (Appendix F).

85. With reference to Bye-law No. 16 of the Bye-laws of the Syndicate, the Meeting received for confirmation the names of the persons selected by the Boards to act as Examiners for the Degrees Examinations of 1901.

It was *resolved* that the Reports by the Boards of Examiners be confirmed.

86. With reference to Syndicate Resolution No. 64 (ii), dated 3rd February, 1900, the Meeting considered proposed alterations in the Bye-laws of the Syndicate, consequent on proposed amendments of Regulations in Arts and in Science (*vide* Appendix G).

It was *resolved* that the suggested alterations in the University Calendar, to the end of B.Sc. English (pp. 244, 245 of these Minutes), be accepted: and that the consideration of the Mathematics syllabus (pp. 245, 246) be postponed.

87. The Meeting proceeded to fill up vacancies in the Boards of Examiners.

It was *resolved* that Mr. Morison take the place of the late Mr. Beck in the Board of Examiners in History &c.

88. With reference to Syndicate Resolution No. 75, dated 3rd March, 1900, the Meeting considered the appointment of an Honorary Secretary of the Sports' Tournament Committee.

It was *resolved* that Mr. Hill be appointed Honorary Secretary.

89. The Registrar read letter, to the address of the Vice-Chancellor, from Dr. Avinas Chandra Banarji, and dated 6th March, 1900, offering the sum of Rupees one thousand in Government Promissory Notes of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. loan, as an

endowment for a Gold Medal to be awarded annually to the most successful candidate at the Examination held for the Degree of Bachelor of Science of the University—the Medal to bear the names of the donor and donor's parents.

It was unanimously *resolved* that the offer be accepted with thanks.

90. The Registrar placed before the Meeting a letter from the Principal, St. John's College, forwarding two applications from B.A. students, for permission to appear at the next B.A. Examination without residence in an affiliated College,

It was *resolved* that the Principal be referred to Regulation No. 26 of the Regulations in Arts.

91. The Examiners for the Honours in Law Examination of 1900, as nominated by the President of the Faculty of Law, were confirmed.

G. E. KNOX,
Vice-Chancellor.

C. DODD,
Registrar.



UNIVERSITY OF

Budget Estimate from 1st January to 31st December, 1900,

No.	RECEIPTS.				
	Particulars of Income.		Actuals.	Estimate.	REMARKS.
			From 1st January to 31st December, 1899.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1900.	
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	To Opening Balance in the Bank of Bengal (General Account) ...	...	53,867 12 10	45,267 5 2	
	" Do. Cash in hand (Permanent Advance) ...	...	30 0 0	30 0 0	
	Total ...	...	53,897 12 10	45,297 5 2	
2	To Fees for :—1900 Examinations received in 1899.				
	Honours in Law Examination ...	...	...	100 0 0	
	LL.B. do. ...	...	3,150 0 0	3,500 0 0	
	First D.Sc. do. ...	...	100 0 0	160 0 0	
	Second D.Sc. do. ...	...	30 0 0	90 0 0	
	Third D.Sc. do. ...	...	...	50 0 0	
	B.Sc. do. ...	...	270 0 0	300 0 0	
	M.A. do. ...	...	1,550 0 0	1,700 0 0	
	B.A. do. ...	...	7,830 0 0	9,000 0 0	
	Intermediate do. ...	...	11,960 0 0	13,000 0 0	
	Entrance do. ...	...	19,644 0 0	20,300 0 0	
	School Final do. ...	...	3,690 0 0	3,800 0 0	
	Special Vernacular do. ...	...	152 0 0	160 0 0	
	Total ...	...	48,376 0 0	52,160 0 0	
3	To Fees :—Duplicate Certificates ...	...	140 0 0	180 0 0	
4	" " Gowns and Diplomas ...	...	780 0 0	850 0 0	
5	" Sale-proceeds of University Publications (Calendars and Minutes) ...	...	32 4 10	40 0 0	
6	" Compensation received from E. I. Ry. for destruction by fire of Answer-Books in transit ...	...	73 1 0	...	
	Total ...	...	1,025 5 10	1,070 0 0	
	Total Receipts ...	...	1,03,299 2 8	98,527 5 2	
RESERVE FUND INTEREST ACCOUNT.					
7	To Opening Balance in the Bank of Bengal ...	...	1,184 14 5	2,476 6 5	
	" Interest received ...	...	1,295 0 0	1,190 0 0	
	Total Receipts ...	...	2,479 14 5	3,666 6 5	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	...	1,05,779 1 1	1,02,193 11 7	

DIX D.

ALLAHABAD.

of the Office of Registrar, University of Allahabad.

DISBURSEMENTS.

DISBURSEMENTS.										
No.	Particulars of Expenditure.	Number.		Actuals.			Estimate.			REMARKS.
		Actual.	Estimate.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1899.			From 1st January to 31st December, 1900.			
				1899.	1900.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.		a.	p.
1	By Registrar's salary @ Rs. 500 p. m. ...	1	1	6,000	0	0	6,000	0	0	
2	" Head Clerk's do. @ " 200 p. m. ...	1	1	2,400	0	0	2,400	0	0	
3	" Second do. do. @ " 60 p. m. ...	1	1	720	0	0	720	0	0	
4	" Third do. do. @ " 30 p. m. ...	1	1	279	0	6	360	0	0	
5	" Librarian do. @ " 5 p. m. ...	1	1	60	0	0	60	0	0	
6	" Menial Servants' do. @ " 45 p. m. ...	7	7	499	11	3	540	0	0	
7	" Office Contingencies @ " 40 p. m. ...	...	...	302	11	6	480	0	0	
8	" Do. Rent allowance @ " 70 p. m. ...	...	...	840	0	0	840	0	0	
9	" Service postage stamps @ " 50 p. m. ...	...	...	540	0	0	600	0	0	
10	" Telegrams @ " 6 p. m. ...	...	...	70	4	0	72	0	0	
11	" Advertisements @ " 5 p. m. ...	...	...	66	12	0	60	0	0	
12	" Examination Expenses at Centres ...	...	...	1,016	4	3	1,000	0	0	
13	" Printing Miscellaneous (Minutes, Rolls, Forms, Certificates, Diplomas, Notices, Agendas, Cards, Envelopes, &c., &c.). ...	...	...	3,440	6	6	3,000	0	0	
	" Printing Examination Papers (Arts, Science and Law) ...	...	...	2,396	13	0	2,400	0	0	
14	" Printing Answer-Books ...	...	...	715	8	0	1,350	0	0	
	" Remuneration to Examiners—	...	...	52	0	0	34	0	0	
	" Special Vernacular Examination	...	...	2,918	0	0	3,090	0	0	
	" School Final-Examination	...	...	8,502	8	0	8,380	0	0	
	" Entrance do. ...	...	...	5,254	0	0	4,870	0	0	
	" Intermediate do. ...	...	...	5,650	8	0	5,000	0	0	
	" B.A. and B.Sc. do. ...	...	...	207	8	0	925	0	0	
	" D.Sc. (First) do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	512	0	0	
	" D.Sc. (Second) do. ...	...	...	107	8	0	100	0	0	
	" D.Sc. (Third) do. ...	...	...	4,012	8	0	3,630	0	0	
	" M.A. do. ...	...	...	6,601	0	0	1,840	0	0	
15	" LL.B. Examination	...	...	167	0	0	200	0	0	
	" Travelling expenses and halting allowance to Oral Examiners	...	...	300	0	0	300	0	0	
16	" Fee for Tabulator	...	...	1,615	0	0	1,955	0	0	
17	" Superintending Arts, Science and Law Examinations at Allahabad Centre	...	...	639	0	0	639	0	0	
18	" Bonuses to Clerks and Servants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	" Hill Allowance :—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" Do. to Registrar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" Do. to Clerical work	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" Do. to Office Chaprasis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	" Fee for Auditor	...	...	100	0	0	100	0	0	
21	" Transit charges for Answer-Books sent to Centres, Examiners, and return freight	...	...	128	6	0	150	0	0	
22	" Office Furniture	...	...	...	...	...	50	0	0	
23	" Pensionary Contribution	...	...	75	0	0	75	0	0	
24	" University Tournament	...	...	1,000	0	0	...	...	...
25	" Cost of purchasing Gowns and Caps	...	...	1,284	8	0	...	...	...
26	" Refund of Examination-fees	...	...	40	0	0	26	0	0	
	Total	...	...	58,001	13	6	51,808	0	0	
RESERVE FUND INTEREST ACCOUNT.										
27	By Income Tax and Commission, &c.	...	...	3	8	0	3	8	0	
	Total	...	...	3	8	0	3	8	0	
	Total Disbursements	...	...	58,005	5	6	51,811	8	0	
28	" Closing Balance in the Bank of Bengal (General Account)	...	...	45,267	5	2	46,685	13	2	
	Do. do. (Reserve Fund)	...	...	2,476	6	5	3,666	6	5	
	Do. do. Cash in hand (Permanent Advance)	...	...	30	0	0	30	0	0	
	Total of Closing Balance	...	...	47,773	11	7	50,382	3	7	
	GRAND TOTAL	...	...	1,05,779	1	1	1,02,193	11	7	

APPEN

DR.

UNIVERSITY OF

BALANCE SHEET

*Showing Assets and Liabilities from***Syndicate Resolution No.**

Month and Date.	Liabilities.	Amount.	Total Amount.	REMARKS.
1899. December 31st.	To Balance ...	Rs. a. p. ...	Rs. a. p. 1,05,825 3 1	Rs. a. p. 48,638 12 10 Cash balances. 49,600 0 0 Debentures and G. P. Notes. 7,586 6 3 Gowns, Furniture and Books, &c. 1,05,825 3 1
	GRAND TOTAL ...	...	1,05,825 3 1	

DIX E.

ALLAHABAD.

CR.

(ACTUALS).

1st January to 31st December, 1899.

87 of 8th March, 1898.

Month and Date.	Assets.	Amount.	Total Amount.	REMARKS.
1899. Decem- ber 31st.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
	By Invested Funds:—			
	„ Sir Charles Elliott Scholarship Fund.	6,000 0 0	...	N.-W. P. Club Debentures.
	„ Reserve Fund ...	34,000 0 0	...	G. P. Notes.
	„ Mohan Lal Vishnu Lal Endowment Fund.	1,000 0 0	...	Do.
	„ Ikbal Ali G. M. Endowment Fund.	1,500 0 0	...	Do.
	„ Griffith Memorial Endowment Fund.	7,100 0 0	...	Do.
			49,600 0 0	G. P. Notes. Besides these Investments, a sum of Rs.7,700 held in trust by the Treasurer, Charitable Endowments, N.-W. P. and Oudh, belonging to the Lumsden Memorial Fund, on which annual interest amounting to Rs.268-13-2, is received by the University from the Treasurer, Charitable Endowments, N.-W. P. and Oudh,
	„ Cash Balances in the Bank of Bengal :—			
	„ Genl. Fund a/c. ...	45,267 5 2		
	„ Reserve Fund a/c.	2,476 6 5		
	„ Endowment Fund a/c.	865 1 3		
	„ In hand ...	30 0 0		
	„ Gowns and Caps	2,464 14 6	48,638 12 10	
	„ Office Furniture	2,103 2 6		
	„ Iron Safe ...	2,367 7 3		
	„ Library Books ...	650 14 0		
			7,586 6 3	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	...	1,05,825 3 1	

APPENDIX F.

Comparative Table showing the number of Candidates that went up for, and the number passed in, the Arts and Science Examinations of 1899 and 1900.

Names of Examinations.	1899.						1900.						REMARKS.
	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage of passes.	Number taking honours.	Number failed.	Number of absentees.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage of passes.	Number taking honours.	Number failed.	Number of absentees.	
M.A.	29	17	58.6	.. 2	12	.. 4	31	23	74	.. 3	8	.. 6	
B.A.	325	173	53.8	..	148	..	260	131	51.5	.. 3	123	..	
B.Sc.	1	.. 1	..	..	1	..	9	6	66	.. 2	3	..	
1st D.Sc.	3	..	33.3	..	2	..	5	3	60	..	2	..	
2nd do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	100	..	..	..
3rd do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate (A. Course)	426	202	47.0	..	218	.. 6	361	99	28	..	258	.. 4	
Do. (B. Course)	250	133	53.0	..	117	..	237	77	33	..	155	.. 5	

APPENDIX F.—(Concl'd.)

Comparative Table showing the number of Candidates that went up for, and the number passed in, the Entrance and School Final-Examinations of 1899 and 1900.

Names of Examinations.	1899.						1900.					
	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage of passes.	Number failed.	Number of absentees.		Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage of passes.	Number failed.	Number of absentees.	Expelled.
Entrance ...	1,709	781	46.0	910	18		1,683	561	34	1,106	14	2
School Final ...	325	182	56.3	141	2		369	189	51.2	178	1	1
Special Vernacular ...	112	76	67.8	56	...		76	62	81.5	8	6	...
For the Cawnpore Agricultural School...	10	9	90.	1	...		...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX G.

Consequent on the amendment of Regulations in Arts for the B.A. Examination and of Regulations in Science for the B.Sc. Examination, the following suggested alterations in the Calendar are for consideration and final sanction by the Syndicate only.

1. Calendar, pp. 93 and 94, for Bye-Law 30.	READ—
	30.—In the B.A. and B.Sc. Examinations the marks assigned to the various subjects and the pass-marks in each shall be—

Subject.	Papers.	Total marks.	Pass-marks.
English A—General Section—			
Paper I ...	30 marks.		
Paper II (Essay) 40	"		
<i>Vivâ voce</i> ...	30	100	} 33 %
Do. B.—Special Section	2	100	
Philosophy ...	2	150	30 "
Political Economy with Political Science with History ...	2	150	30 "
Mathematics ...	3	150	30 "
Physics ...	2	100	30 "
Do. <i>vivâ voce or practical</i>		50	30 "
Chemistry ...	2	100	30 "
Do. <i>vivâ voce or practical</i>		50	30 "
History ...	2	150	30 "
Classical Languages ...	2	150	30 "

Thirty-three *per cent.* aggregate marks shall be the *minimum* for the *Third Division*; 40 *per cent.* aggregate marks shall be the *minimum* for *Second Division*; and 60 *per cent.* aggregate marks shall be the *minimum* for the *First Division*.

APPENDIX G.—(Contd.)

2. Calendar,
pages 103—104,
for

(3) B.A. Ex-
amination—

(a) &c.

(b) &c.

(c) &c.

(d) &c.

READ—

B.A. EXAMINATION: ENGLISH.

A. GENERAL SECTION :—

(Two papers and a vivâ voce Examination.)

1st paper : Unseen Passages from modern books, or magazines, or newspapers, &c., with grammatical questions.

2nd paper : An Essay, on a subject of General Interest.

Vivâ voce : Conversational ; based on unseen passages similar to those set in the 1st paper ; with grammatical questions.

B. SPECIAL SECTION :—

(Two papers.)

1st paper : Questions on set books of Prose Literature, and on prescribed portions of the Literary History of English Prose.

2nd paper : Questions on set books of Poetry, and on prescribed portions of the History of English Poetry.

4. Calendar,
page 186, for

B.Sc. Exami-
nation.

Mathematics.

(1) &c.

(2) &c.

(3) &c.

(4) &c.

B.Sc. EXAMINATION.

SUBSTITUTE—

English.

The General Section of the B.A. Examination in English.

Mathematics.

Algebra : Convergence and Divergence of series, Continued fractions, partial fractions, Inequalities, Determinants.

APPENDIX G.—(Concl'd.)

Trigonometry : Inverse trigonometrical functions, DeMoivre's theorem, Summation of trigonometrical series, hyperbolic functions, expansion of trigonometrical functions.

Analytical Geometry : The straight line, circle, parabola, ellipse, hyperbola, and the general equation of the second degree, treated by means of rectangular, oblique and polar co-ordinates.

Differential Calculus : Differentiation, successive differentiation, development of functions, indeterminate forms, partial differential co-efficients, maxima and minima for a single variable, tangents and normals to curves, asymptotes, multiple points on curves, envelopes, convexity, concavity, points of inflexion, radius of curvature evolutes, curve tracing.

Integral Calculus : General methods of integration, standard forms, integration by parts, formulæ of reduction, rectification of curves, quadrature, surfaces and volumes of solids of revolution.

Dynamics : Motion in a straight line, mass, momentum, collision, force, work, energy, power, composition of velocities and accelerations, coplanar forces point, forces on a rigid body, parallel forces, centre of gravity, machines, friction, oblique impact, projectiles, motion in a circle under central force, simple harmonic motion, pendulum.

Hydrostatics : Fluid pressure, pressure on immersed surfaces, specific gravity, properties of gases, machines depending upon fluid pressure.

There will be three question-papers in Mathematics.

MINUTES OF THE FACULTY OF LAW

FOR THE YEAR 1899-1900.

No. 3.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE 9TH MARCH, 1900.

Members Present:

THE HON'BLE THE PRESIDENT, *in the Chair*.

THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE BURKITT.

THE HON'BLE MR. T. CONLAN.

THE HON'BLE PANDIT BISHAMBAR
NATH.

THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE
AIKMAN.

MAULVI S. KARAMAT HUSAIN.
PANDIT SUNDAR LAL.

VI.—THE Minutes of the Meeting of the Faculty of Law held on the 7th November, 1899, were confirmed.

VII.—The Meeting proceeded to elect a President for the year ending March, 1901.

It was unanimously *resolved* that the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Banerji be re-elected President of the Faculty, for the year ending March, 1901.

VIII.—With reference to Resolution No. V (i) of the Faculty of Law, dated 7th November, 1899, the Registrar reported replies from the offices of the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh, the Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces and the Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara, respectively (*vide* Appendices A, B and C):

It was resolved that the replies be taken as *read*.

IX.—With reference to Resolution No. II (i) of the Faculty of Law, dated 31st July, 1899, the Meeting proceeded to appoint a Board of Moderators, with Convener, for the Examination of Bachelor of Laws, 1900.

It was *resolved* that the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Aikman and Pandit Sundar Lal be appointed the Board of Moderators for the LL.B. Examination of 1900: and that Pandit Sundar Lal be *Convener*.

X.—With reference to Regulation No. 18, of the Regulations in Law, to consider anew the standard of marks for the Honours-in-Law Examination, 1900.

It was *resolved* that the standard of pass-marks for the Honours-in-Law Examination be not less than 60 *per cent.* in each subject.

P. C. BANERJI,

President.

C. DODD,

Registrar.

APPENDIX A.

No. 2514, DATED LUCKNOW, 29TH NOVEMBER, 1899.

To

THE REGISTRAR,

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD,

ALLAHABAD.

SIR,

IN reply to your letter No. 936, dated 24th instant, enclosing a copy of the Minutes of the Meeting of the Faculty of Law held on the 7th November, 1899, I am directed to refer you to Rules 7, 8 (as amended on 26th April, 1899), 11, 12 and 13 printed at pages 131 and 132 of the Oudh Civil Digest under which a Bachelor of Laws of the Allahabad University has to pass an Examination in the following subjects before he can be admitted as a Pleader in this Province :—

The Oudh Laws Act,

The Oudh Civil Court Act,

The Oudh Sub-Settlement Act,

The Oudh Estates Act,

The Oudh Land Revenue Act,

The Oudh Rent Act.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

NEHAL UD-DIN AHMAD,

Registrar, Judicial Commissioner's Court, Oudh.

APPENDIX B.

FROM

S. C. SANYAL, Esq.,

REGISTRAR, JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S COURT,

Central Provinces,

To

THE REGISTRAR,

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD,

*ALLAHABAD,**Nagpur, the 29th November, 1899.*

SIR,

WITH reference to your letter No. 937 of the 24th current, I am directed by the Judicial Commissioner to forward a copy of the Rules for the admission and enrolment of Pleaders in the Central Provinces, and to say that under Rule IV (b) a Bachelor of Laws is required to pass a further Examination called the Local Laws Test before he is admitted as a Pleader in these Provinces.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

SARAT CHUNDER SANYAL,

Registrar.

APPENDIX B.—(Contd.)

RULES FOR THE ENROLMENT OF ADVOCATES AND PLEADERS IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

JUDICIAL.

Notification No. 4358, dated the 1st July, 1896, as amended by Notification No. 4231, dated the 6th May, 1897.

THE following Rules made by the Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces, under Sections 6 and 41 of the Legal Practitioners Act, 1879, as amended by Act IX of 1884, have been approved by the Chief Commissioner, and are published for general information.

These rules will take effect from this date, and all rules previously made under the said sections are hereby cancelled :—

I.—The following persons will, on their obtaining the approval of the Judicial Commissioner, be enrolled as Advocates of the High Court of these Provinces :—

- (a) Members of the English or Irish Bar and members of the Faculty of Advocates in Scotland.
- (b) Vakils now or hereafter entered on the roll of any High Court who have ordinarily practised for a term of not less than five years in a High Court.

II.—Pleaders in the Courts of the Central Provinces shall be of two grades, that is to say—

- (a) Pleaders of the 1st grade, who may appear, plead and act in all the Courts of the Central Provinces.
- (b) Pleaders of the 2nd grade, who may appear, plead and act in all Courts subordinate to the Judicial Commissioner's Court.

III.—The following persons may, if the Judicial Commissioner thinks fit, be admitted and enrolled as Pleaders of the 1st grade :—

- (a) Vakils and Attorneys of the Courts referred to in Sections 4 and 5 of Act XVIII of 1879, who are not entitled

under those sections to practise in these Provinces, but who have practised in the Court on the roll of which they are entered for the space of at least three years.

- (b) Extra-Assistant Commissioners or Judicial officers of equal or superior official rank who have passed the Departmental Examination by the Higher Standard, and who have quitted the service of Government.

The application for admission must be made within three years of the applicant's leaving Government service, and may be granted, subject to such conditions as the Judicial Commissioner may impose, with regard to the locality in which the applicant shall practise.

A person admitted under this clause will not ordinarily be permitted to practise in any district in which he has served Government, unless his official connection with that district has ceased for a period of five years immediately preceding the date of the application.

- (c) Persons who, having been admitted and enrolled as Pleaders of the 2nd grade under these rules, have practised in a District Court for a period of three years, and shall continue to be so practising at the time of their applications. Provided that the Judicial Commissioner may, on good cause being shown, reduce the prescribed period to such shorter period as he may think fit.

IV.—The following persons, and no others, are qualified for admission as Pleaders of the 2nd grade, and with the permission of the Judicial Commissioner may be enrolled as Pleaders of that grade, subject, in the case of Government servants, to the conditions attached to clause (b) of Rule III :—

Persons who, being permanently resident in these Provinces, or having served the Government in the Provinces, have—

- (a) passed in the Full Test at the Law Certificate Examination prescribed by Rule V of these rules ; or
- (b) (i) obtained the degree of Bachelor of Law at any British Indian University after a two years' course of study in a school of law affiliated with the University ; and

- (ii) passed in the Local Laws Test at the Law Certificate Examination prescribed by Rule V of these rules ; and
- (iii) satisfied the Registrar, Judicial Commissioner's Court, that they can read with ease and interpret manuscript records written in the Court language of the district in which they intend to practise.

Provided that persons coming under clause (b) of this rule must have obtained in their Degree Examination not less than 33 per cent. of the marks assigned to each paper and an aggregate of not less than half marks on the whole examination.

V.—A Law Certificate Examination will be held annually at Nagpur in the month of March. Due notice will be given in the *Central Provinces Gazette* of the days and place of examination.

The Examination will be conducted in the English language under the direction of a Board of Examiners appointed by the Chief Commissioner.

Section 37, Act XVIII
of 1879.

The Registrar of the Judicial Commissioner's Court will be *ex officio* Secretary to the Board.

VI.—All applications for admission to the examination must be sent to the Registrar of the Judicial Commissioner's Court at least sixty days before the first day of the examination. Candidates for the Full Test must send with their applications for admission certificates showing :—

- (a) That the candidate has passed the F.A. (or Intermediate) Examination of the Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, or Allahabad University, or some examination which in the opinion of the Judicial Commissioner is equivalent thereto.
 - (b) That he has been through a three years' course in law in one of the Law classes of the Central Provinces, having attended at least 66 per cent. of the lectures delivered in each group of subjects.
 - (c) That he is of good moral character.
 - (d) That he is above the age of twenty years.
- (In this Certificate the name, father's name, caste, residence, and the age of the candidate must be stated, and it must be*

countersigned by the Deputy Commissioner of the district in which the candidate resides.)

- (e) That he can speak with ease and correctness, and read with ease manuscript records written in the Court language of the district in which he intends to practise.

(This Certificate must be signed by the Deputy Commissioner of the district in which the candidate resides.)

Candidates for the Local Laws Test must send, with their applications for admission to the examination, certificates showing that they have fulfilled the conditions laid down in clause (b) (i) of Rule IV and in the proviso thereto :

Provided that if at the date when the Law Certificate Examination is held the result of the B.L. Examination last held at any Indian University has not been announced, a person who appeared at the latter examination may substitute a certificate of having so ^{strict} ~~strict~~ (and of the result being yet undeclared) for the degree ^{cedin} ~~cedin~~ certificate referred to in clause (b) (i) of Rule IV.

VII.—The Registrar will publish in the *Central Provinces Gazette*, under the orders of the Judicial Commissioner, a list of candidates whose applications are admitted ; and only candidates whose names are so published will be permitted to appear at the examination.

The examination fee is Rs.30 for the Full Test and Rs.10 for the Local Laws Test. No candidate will be admitted to the examination unless he produces a Treasury receipt showing that he has paid the prescribed fee into a Government Treasury.

VIII.—The subjects of examination for the Full Test will be those prescribed for the B.L. Examination of the Calcutta University for the year preceding that in which the examination is held (except that the local laws of the Central Provinces will be substituted for the local laws of Bengal). The subjects of examination for the Local Laws Test will be the local laws of the Central Provinces as contained in the Central Provinces Code, and the rules framed thereunder which have the force of law.

IX.—In order to obtain a certificate, a candidate must obtain not less than 33 per cent. of the marks assigned to each paper, and an aggregate of not less than half marks on the whole examination.

Candidates who obtain not less than half marks in each paper and an aggregate of two-thirds of the marks on the whole examination, will be declared to have passed with credit.

X.—The Examination Board shall report the result of the examination to the Judicial Commissioner, and such candidates as he shall declare to have passed or to have passed with credit, shall receive certificates to that effect under the signature of the Registrar, and the fact of their having so passed shall be published in the *Central Provinces Gazette*.

XI.—Applications for admission and enrolment as Pleaders shall be submitted to the Registrar of the Judicial Commissioner's Court with evidence of the applicant being duly qualified under the above rules. The application must be presented in person, if the applicant wishes to practise in the Judicial Commissioner's Court; if otherwise, it may be submitted through the Commissioner of the Division in which the applicant intends to practise. The Commissioner, after making such enquiries as may be necessary, shall certify to the applicant's identity and good character.

XII.—A fee of Rs.70 will be payable on admission as a Pleader of the 2nd grade, in addition to the prescribed examination fee. A fee of Rs.70 will be payable by Extra-Assistant Commissioners or Judicial officers of equal or superior rank on admission as Pleaders of the 1st grade, under Rule III (b).

XIII.—If the application be granted, and the prescribed fee (if any) be paid, the Registrar shall cause the name of the applicant to be enrolled in the Register of Pleaders, and shall grant him a certificate on his furnishing a paper with the requisite stamp.*

* Section 25 of Act XVIII of 1879, and second Schedule to that Act.

XIV.—All Pleaders' Certificates shall be issued or renewed as from the 1st January of the year in which they are taken out. Certificates may be renewed by the Registrar, Judicial Commissioner's Court (hereby appointed in this behalf under Section 7 of Act XVIII of 1879), or by the District Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the applicant then ordinarily practises. In the case of renewal by a District Court, the cancelled certificate shall be retained by the Judge, and intimation of renewal sent to the Registrar of the Judicial Commissioner's Court (Section 7, Act XVIII of 1879).

XV.—If any person after having been admitted and enrolled as a Pleader, or after having passed the examination prescribed by Rule V, shall fail to take out a certificate under Rule XIII, for a period of three years from the date of his being enrolled or passing the examination, or, having taken out a certificate, shall neglect to renew it for a like period, he shall not be entitled to receive a certificate or to have his certificate renewed without the special sanction of the Judicial Commissioner.

XVI.—Any person who shall hold any appointment under Government, or shall carry on any trade or any money-lending or other business, at the time of his application for admission as a Pleader, shall state the fact in his application for admission ; and the Judicial Commissioner may refuse to admit such person, or pass such orders thereon as he thinks proper.

A. L. SAUNDERS,

*Second Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
Central Provinces.*

APPENDIX C.

FROM

THE COMMISSIONER,
AJMER-MERWARA.

TO

THE REGISTRAR,
UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD,
ALLAHABAD.

Dated Ajmer, the 5th January, 1900.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 938, dated the 24th November, 1899, and enclosures, and in reply to state that the passing of *no* examinations in the Laws to which you refer, by Pleaders who practise in the Courts of Ajmer-Merwara is compulsory.

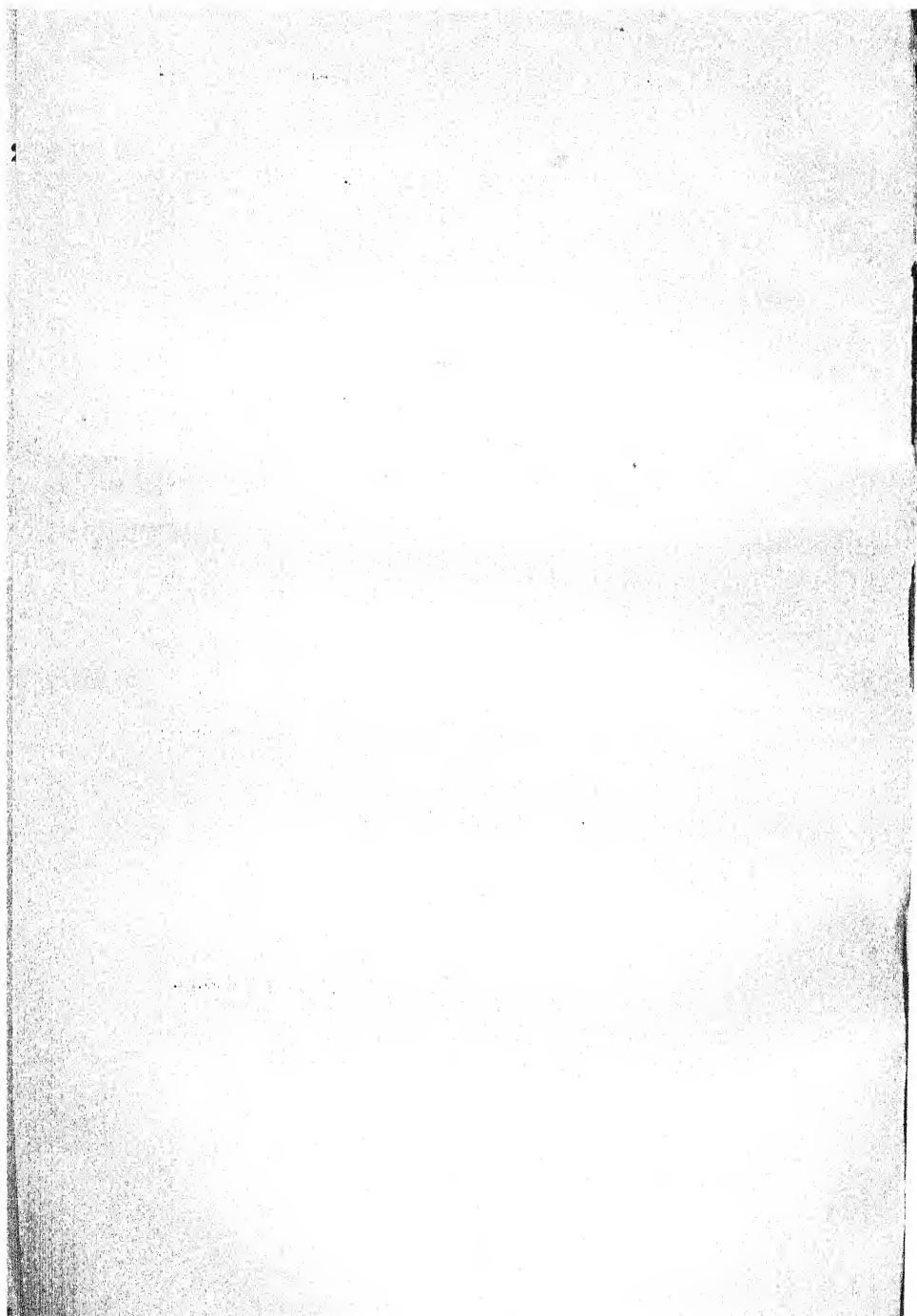
I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

A. TUCKER,

Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.



MINUTES OF THE FACULTY OF ENGINEERING

FOR THE YEAR 1899-1900.

THE 10TH MARCH, 1900.

11 A.M.

NOTICE.

THE Annual Meeting of the Faculty of Engineering will be held on Saturday, the 10th March, 1900, at 11 A.M., at the Muir Central College Library, Allahabad.

By order of the Vice-Chancellor and the President,

REGISTRAR'S OFFICE:

The 23rd February 1900.

C. DODD,

Registrar.

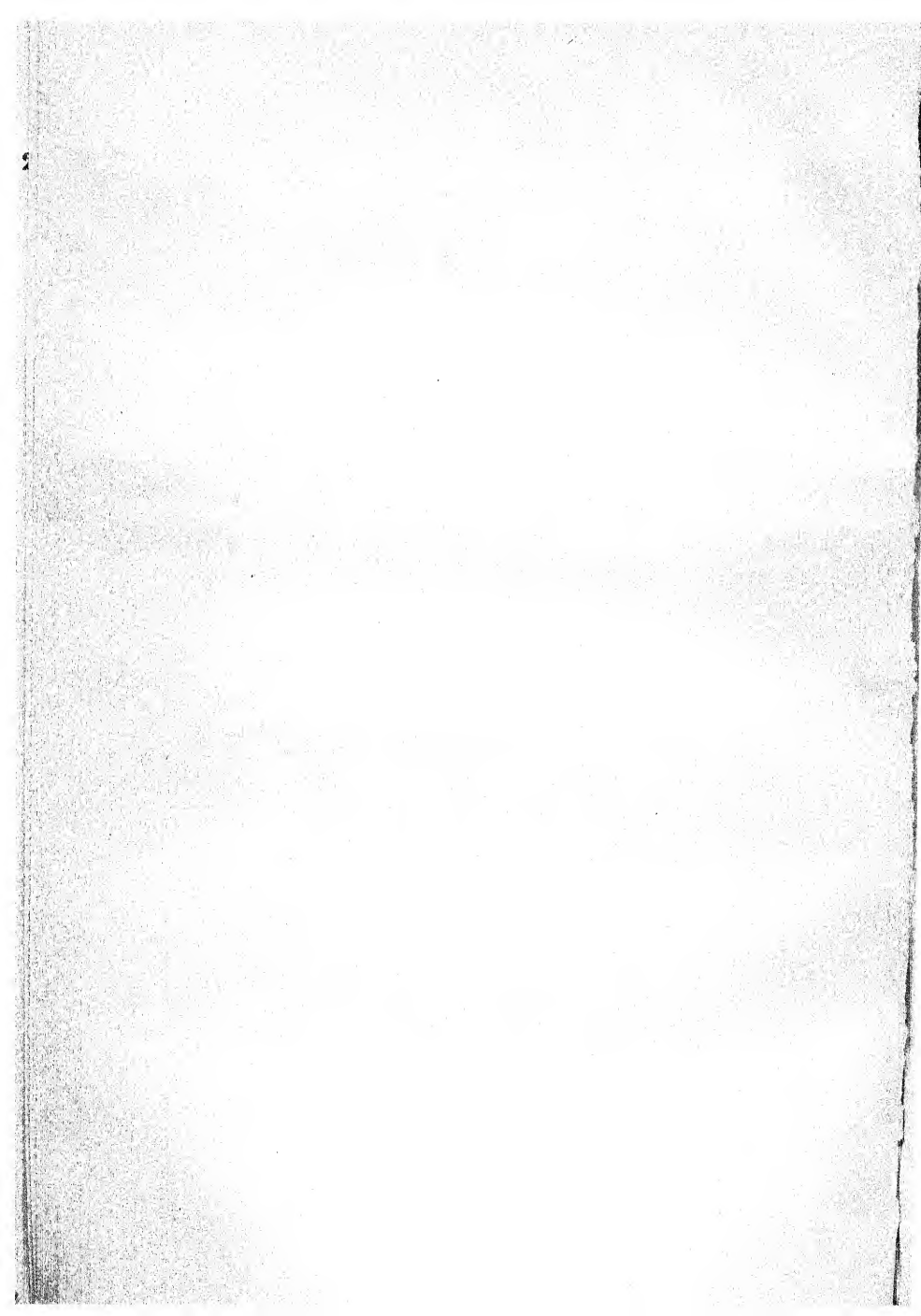
AGENDA.

I. To confirm the Minutes of the Meeting held on the 9th November, 1895. (Copy of which was sent to each Fellow on the 20th November, 1895.)

II. To elect a President, under Rule 33 of the Rules of the University.

III. With reference to Resolution No. 72 of the Minutes of the Syndicate Meeting held on 7th December, 1895, to consider further and amend the proposed Regulations in Engineering (*vide* Appendices A and B).

The Registrar reports, with reference to the above Agenda Notice, that *no* Member of the Faculty was present. No Meeting, therefore, was held.



MINUTES OF THE SYNDICATE

FOR THE YEAR 1898-99.

No. 9.

THE 7TH APRIL, 1900.

Members Present :

THE HON'BLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR, *in the Chair.*

THE PRINCIPAL, MUIR CENTRAL COLLEGE.	SHAMS-UL-ULAMA MAULAVI SYYAD AMJAD ALI.
THE PRINCIPAL, CHRIST-CHURCH COLLEGE.	MAHAMAHOPADHYAYA PT. ADITYA RAM BHATTACHARYA.
MR. J. MURRAY.	PT. SUNDAR LAL.

92. The Minutes of the Meetings held on the 3rd and 6th March, 1900, respectively, were confirmed, with the following amendments ;

(a) That Resolution No. 86, para. 2, read—

‘It was *resolved* that the suggested alterations in the University Calendar (pp. 244, 245, 246 of these Minutes) be accepted.’

(b) That in Resolution No. 89, the words ‘*donor and*’ be omitted.

93. Contingent and other bills for the month of February, 1900, were *passed* (*vide* Appendix A).

94. Remuneration bills for Examiners in Arts and Science, including the Entrance and School Final-Examinations, 1900, were *passed* (*vide* Appendix B).

95. With reference to Syndicate Resolution No. 67, dated 3rd March, 1900, the Registrar reported to the Meeting the holidays that would fall during the week fixed for the Examinations.

It was *resolved* that the Annual Examinations in 1901, commence on Monday, the 28th January.

96. The Meeting proceeded to award Medals and Scholarships for 1900, under Rules for Endowments, on the Reports of the Registrar (*vide* Appendix C).

It was *resolved*—

- (i) That the Queen-Empress Victoria Jubilee M.A. Medal be awarded to M.A. Roll No. 20, Atul Chandra Chatterji of the Muir Central College.
- (ii) That the Queen-Empress Victoria Jubilee B.A. (or B.Sc.) Medal be awarded to B.Sc. Roll No. 5, Jagat Prasad, B.A., B.Sc., of the Muir Central College.
- (iii) That the Iqbal Medal be awarded to B.A. Roll No. 83, Siraj-ud-din, B.A., of the M. A.-O. College.
- (iv) That the Sir Charles Elliott Scholarship be awarded to B.A. Roll No. 100, B.Sc. Roll No. 5, Jagat Prasad, B.A., B.Sc., of the Muir Central College, and
- (v) That the Lumsden Arabic or Persian Scholarship be awarded to Intermediate Roll No. 101 (A. Course), Mazhar-ul-Hasan of the M. A.-O. College.

97. With reference to Syndicate Resolution No. 81, dated 6th March, 1900, the Meeting proceeded to sanction appointments of Examiners nominated by the Committee, for the Intermediate, Entrance and School Final-Examinations, January, 1901.

It was *resolved* that the nominations by the Committee, as now amended, be confirmed.

98. The Registrar read letter, dated 8th ultimo, from the Principal, Jabalpur College: and in this connexion asked for the Syndicate's ruling as to the date of the Annual Examinations in which Amendments of Regulation No. 29 of the Regulations in Arts, and of Regulations Nos. 2 and 10 of the Regulations in Science, will come into effect.

It was *resolved* that, in the usual Course, the Amendments of Regulations referred to will not come into force before the Examinations of 1903.

99. The Registrar read letters from the Principals, St. John's College, Christ-Church College and Bareilly College, forwarding applications by unsuccessful candidates of the Second Year Class, to be allowed to be examined next year, in certain of the Intermediate subjects of this year.

It was *resolved* that the Principals be informed that the Syndicate regrets that the applications cannot be granted.

100. The Registrar laid before the Meeting letter, dated 19th *ultimo*, from the Principal, Jabalpur College, on the following matters, *viz*:—(1) The variations in percentages of *passes* at the Entrance and Intermediate Examinations; and, (2) the date of the University Examinations: also certain proposals by Mr. Jennings, concerning variations in the percentage of *passes* in the several Examinations.

It was *resolved*—

- (i) That a Sub-Committee be appointed to consider the subject of variations in the percentage of *passes* in Examinations, as referred to by the Principal, Jabalpur College, and by Mr. Jennings, and to report at the November Meeting:
- (ii) That the Sub-Committee consist of the following members,—Pandit Sundar Lal, the Rev. Mr. Westcott, Dr. Thibaut and Mr. Jennings; Mr. Jennings being *Couvenor*:

- (iii) That with reference to the second question raised in the letter of the Principal, Jabalpur College, Mr. Browning be informed that the date for the commencement of the Examinations of 1901 has been already fixed for the 28th January; and that with regard to the future the matter is under consideration:
- (iv) That the Registrar enquire of the Director of Public Instruction, Principals of Colleges and Head Masters of recognized High Schools for their opinion as to the most desirable date for the University Annual Examinations: and
- (v) That replies to the enquiry be sent to the Rev. Mr. G. H. Westcott, who will report on the whole matter in November next.

101. Resolution No. IX of the Minutes of the Faculty of Law, dated 9th March 1900, was confirmed (*vide* Appendix D).

102. The Registrar read G. O. No. $\frac{146}{XV-254A}$, dated 23rd *ultimo*, forwarding a letter to the address of the Chancellor, complaining of the introduction of Scott's *Talisman* into the Course for the Entrance Examination for 1902.

It was *resolved* that it be notified to Principals of Colleges and Head Masters of High Schools that the Syndicate has prescribed Scott's *Mary Queen of Scots* (from *The Abbot*) as an alternative with *The Talisman*, for the Entrance Examination for 1902: objection having been made by Mahometan students to certain passages in the *Talisman*.

103. The Registrar reported the Results of the Honours-in-Law Examination, 1900.

It was *resolved* that the Candidate, Mr. Satish Chandra Banerji, be declared as having *passed* the said Examination:

and that the thanks of the Syndicate be conveyed to the several gentlemen who undertook the work of examining.

104. The Meeting considered a letter, dated 26th March, from the Principal, St. John's College, reporting the case of Intermediate Roll No. 44 (A.Course), 1900, Mangal Sen Jaini.

It was *resolved*—

- (i) That the case be referred to the Principal, Agra College, for the favour of report : and
- (ii) That a Sub-Committee, composed of Pandit Sundar Lal, Dr. Thibaut and Mr. Murray, be appointed to consider the case.

105. With reference to Syndicate Resolution No. 29, dated 5th November, 1898, by which from 1901 there will be, for the Intermediate Examination, two papers set in each Classical Language, and one paper in Physics and one in Chemistry, the Registrar asked the Meeting to decide what shall be the *total* marks and *pass* marks in these cases.

It was *resolved* that as the question implies an alteration of Bye-law No. 31 of the Bye-laws of the Syndicate, consideration be postponed to the November Meeting.

106. On a *motion* by the Principal, Muir Central College,

It was *resolved* that with a view to making the Examination in English as fair a test as possible, the Examiners in the Intermediate, B.A., and M.A. Examinations be instructed to set several alternative passages from the text-books for explanation.

107. The Registrar read an application, dated 30th March, 1900, from Bimal Chandra Ghosh, M.A., for permission to appear at the 3rd D.Sc. Examination next year, *unless anything comes in his way*.

It was *resolved* that permission be given, provided the applicant specifies definitely, and unconditionally, when he will appear, and gives the required notice to the Registrar.

108. The Meeting considered an application from the Head Master, Venket High School, Sutna, countersigned by the Political Agent, Baghelkhand, for recognition of the School for the purpose of the School Final-Examination.

It was *resolved* that the Venket High School, Sutna, be recognized for the purpose of the School Final-Examination.

109. The Registrar placed before the Meeting, Resolution No. 8(a) of the Minutes of the Ninth General Meeting of the Missionary Education Union, N.-W. P. and Oudh, requesting some reduction in the amount of Lee Warner's *Citizen of India* required for the Entrance and School Final-Examinations of 1901 : and asking whether this book might not be more appropriately included in the History Course prescribed for the Intermediate Examination :

Also a letter from the Head Masters of the A. V. High Schools Lucknow, forwarded by the Officiating Inspector of Schools, Lucknow, asking for a reduction by at least one-half of the number of pages in Lee Warner's book.

It was *resolved* that the Honorary Secretary of the Missionary Education Union, and the Officiating Inspector of Schools, Lucknow, be informed that the Syndicate regrets that it is unable to comply with the request or suggestion.

110. The Registrar placed before the Meeting No.11(a) of the Minutes of the Ninth General Meeting of the Missionary Education Union, N.-W. P. and Oudh, calling attention to the fact that for the School Final-Examination recently held, a passage of *Shikast* was set for translation into English, and *resolving*,—that a passage for translation into English might well be included in the syllabus of

the School Final-Examination, but that such passage for translation should not be used at the same time as a test of knowledge of Shikast.

It was *resolved* that the matter be referred to the Board of Studies.

111. The Registrar placed before the Meeting Resolution No. 11(b) of the Minutes of the Ninth General Meeting of the Missionary Education Union, N.-W. P. and Oudh,—*that the Syndicate of the University of Allahabad be requested to raise the proportion of marks assigned to questions on set subjects in papers in English in the Entrance and School Final-Examinations from 60 to 70 per cent.*

It was *resolved* that, under Bye-Law No. 6 of the Bye-Laws of the University, the amendment proposed may not be considered except at a November or March Meeting.

112. The Registrar read Resolution No. 11(c) of the Minutes of the Ninth General Meeting of the Education Union, N.-W. P. and Oudh,—*that this Union would respectfully urge upon the Syndicate of the Allahabad University the desirability of returning to the later date at which the University Examinations were previously held.*

It was *resolved* that the Honorary Secretary of the Missionary Education Union, N.-W. P. and Oudh, be informed that the question is under consideration.

* 113. The Meeting considered an application, forwarded and recommended by the Director of Public Instruction, for recognition of the Benares Central Hindu Collegiate School, for the purpose of the School Final-Examination.

It was *resolved* that the application be granted.

114. The Meeting considered an application from Madan Mohan Vaish, B.A., of the Lucknow Government Training College, for permission to appear at the M.A. Examination in English, in 1901.

It was *resolved* that permission be granted.

115. The Meeting considered an application by Raja Ram, B.Sc., forwarded by the Principal, Bareilly College, for permission to appear at the B.A. Examination in English only, and on passing to be granted the B.A. Degree.

It was *resolved* that the application be disallowed.

G. E. KNOX,

Vice-Chancellor.

C. DODD,

Registrar.

APPENDIX A.

*Contingent and other bills were passed for the month of
February, 1900.*

Month and date.	Details of Expenditure.	Amount.
CONTINGENT BILLS.		
		Rs. a. p.
Feb. 1900 ... By bill paid	Clock-maker for January, 1900 ...	1 0 0
" ... " "	Lamp-oil ditto ...	0 8 0
" ... " "	Money-order Commission ...	2 2 0
" ... " "	Hand-cart, coolie, and <i>ekka</i> hire ...	2 4 6
" ... " "	<i>Daftri's</i> account for file-books, &c....	3 14 3
" ... " "	Transit charges for answer-books returned by the Examiners ...	37 4 0
" ... " "	Telegrams ...	2 8 0
" ... " "	Confidential Printing charges ...	25 9 0
	Total ...	<u>75 1 9</u>

OTHER BILLS.

Feb. 28th ... By bill paid	Confidential Printing charges ...	225 0 0
" ... " "	Superintendent of Examination, Raipur Centre ...	16 6 3
" ... " "	Do. Hoshangabad do.	36 7 6
" ... " "	Do. Jabalpur do.	38 13 6
" ... " "	Do. Nowgong do.	11 7 3
" ... " "	Do. Allahabad do.	198 4 3
" ... " "	Do. Fyzabad do.	25 10 6
" ... " "	Do. Lucknow do.	79 1 0
" ... " "	Do. Agra do.	42 0 9
" ... " "	Do. Almora do.	45 14 6
" ... " "	Do. Meerut do.	33 8 6
" ... " "	Do. Ajmere do.	34 6 6
" ... " "	Do. Bareilly do.	91 1 6
" ... " "	Do. Cawnpore do.	49 15 0
" ... " "	Deputy Collector, Service Postage Stamps ...	50 0 0

APPENDIX B.

Abstract Statement of Remuneration paid to Arts and Science Examiners of 1900.

Names of Examiners.	Subject.	EXAMINATIONS.							Total.	REMARKS.
		M.A.	1st, 2nd and 3rd D.Sc.	B.A. & B.Sc.	Inter- mediate.	Entrance.	School Final.	Special Verna- cular.		
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
Dr. G. Thibaut, Ph.D.	Eng. History, Phil. & P. Science.	480 0	..	602 8	171 0	40 0	...	...	1,293 8	
Mr. M. J. White, M.A.	English	345 0	..	431 0	...	...	...	...	776 0	
Rev. J. Edwards, M.A.	Do.	230 0	..	428 0	...	...	...	...	658 0	
Mr. A. Thomson	Phil., Dictation and Oral.	210 0	..	240 8	...	...	373 8	...	824 0	
Mr. P. K. Roy, D.Sc.	Philosophy	315 0	..	...	...	...	...	...	315 0	
Mr. M. Prothero, M.A.	History and P. E. & P. S.	160 0	..	271 8	...	...	...	...	431 8	
Mr. J. G. Jennings, M.A.	Do. ...	80 0	..	190 8	...	...	...	...	270 8	
Shams-ul-Ulma M. S. Amjad Ali, M.A.	Arabic, Persian and Urdu.	230 0	..	100 0	100 0	50 0	152 8	24 8	657 0	
Col. G. Ranking, M.D.	Arabic and Persian...	220 0	..	300 0	...	...	...	...	520 0	
Mahamahopadhyaya Pt. Mahesh Chandra Nayaratana, C.I.E.	Sanskrit	200 0	..	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	
Mr. A. Venis, M.A.	Do. Logic & Eng.	200 0	...	...	1,205 0	...	...	...	1,405 0	
Mr. J. C. Bose, M.A.	Physics	102 8	102 8	100 0	...	...	...	...	305 0	

Abstract Statement of Remuneration paid to Arts and Science Examiners of 1900.

Names of Examiners.	Subject.	EXAMINATIONS.							Total.	REMARKS.
		M.A.	1st, 2nd & 3rd D.Sc.	B.A. & B.Sc.	Inter-mediate.	Entrance.	School Final.	Special Vernacular.		
Brought forward	...	Rs. a. 3,620 0	Rs. a. 1,411 8	Rs. a. 4,915 8	Rs. a. 4,698 0	Rs. a. 1,875 8	Rs. a. 1,080 8	Rs. a. 24 8	Rs. a. 17,625 8	
Mr. W. A. Hirst, B.A.	English	...	...	...	...	266 8	56 8	...	323 0	
Mr. C. Dodd	Do. & Oral	...	...	...	...	419 0	168 8	...	587 8	
Rev. E. S. Oakley, B.A.	Do.	...	...	...	...	463 8	91 8	...	555 0	
Mr. Umesh Chandra Ghosh, M.A., Mahamahopadhyaya Pt. Sudhakar Dwivedi	Mathematics	...	...	...	...	441 0	91 8	...	532 8	
Mr. J. W. Facon, M.A.	Do.	...	...	...	...	412 0	92 8	...	504 8	
Mr. B. M. Sircar, M.A.	Do.	...	...	...	...	435 8	165 8	...	601 0	
Maulvi Mohammad Yusuf Jafri	Do.	...	...	...	...	416 0	91 8	...	507 8	
Shams-ul-Ulma Maulvi Abdul Jalil	Arabic	...	...	...	...	50 0	...	...	50 0	
Maulvi Syed Mohammad Iqbal Ibrahim.	Persian	...	...	...	...	295 8	...	...	295 8	
Mr. M. Ahmad	Do.	...	...	...	...	308 8	...	...	308 8	
Maulvi Syed Kallan, M.A.	Do.	...	...	...	...	289 0	...	...	289 0	
Pt. Ram Sastri Tailong	Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	315 8	...	...	315 8	
Miss F. Holland, M.A.	Latin	...	...	...	...	251 8	...	...	251 8	
Mr. W. G. T. Mulligan, M.A.	Do.	...	...	...	...	50 0	...	...	50 0	
Munshi Avadh Behari Lal, M.A.	Urdu	...	...	...	...	50 0	...	...	50 0	

APPENDIX C.

AWARD OF MEDALS AND SCHOLARSHIPS
FOR 1900.

1. To award the Queen-Empress Victoria Jubilee Medals :—

The Registrar will report,—

- (1) That for the M.A. (or D.Sc.), last year, the M.A. Medal was awarded to the most successful student in the First or A. Group of subjects, this year it should be awarded to the most successful student in the Second or B. Group.

(a) M.A., Roll No. 20, Atul Chandra Chatterji, M.A. (Chemistry), Muir Central College, Allahabad, passed in the First Division with 273 marks out of a possible 400, or 68 *per cent*.

(b) First D.Sc., Roll No. 3, Bhoora Lal Hiran, B.A. (Physics), Muir Central College, Allahabad, passed in the First Division with 181 marks out of a possible 300, or 60 *per cent*.

(The First D.Sc. is not a Degree.)

The only candidate for the Second D.Sc., Chaube Salig Ram Pathak, passed the Examination in the Second Division in Mathematics with 264 marks out of a possible 500, or 53 *per cent*.

- (2) The Medal for the B.A. or (B.Sc.), was last year awarded to the most successful student of 1898, on the A. side, this year it should be awarded to the most successful student on the B. side.

(a) B.Sc., Roll No. 5, Jagat Prasad, B.A., B.Sc., Muir Central College, Allahabad, passed the B.Sc. in the First Division with 332 marks out of a possible 450, or 74 *per cent*.

(b) B.Sc., Roll No. 3, Panna Lal, B.A., B.Sc., Agra College, passed the B.Sc. in the First Division with 291 marks

- (c) B.A., Roll No. 100, Jagat Prasad, B.A., B.Sc., Muir Central College, Allahabad, passed [the B.A. in the First Division with 330 marks out of a possible 450, or 73 *per cent.*, taking Honours in Mathematics and in Physics.
- (d) B.A., Roll No. 22, Panna Lal, B.A., B.Sc., Agra College, passed the B.A. in the First Division with 293 marks out of a possible 450, or 65 *per cent.*, taking Honours in Mathematics.

2. To award the Iqbal Gold Medal :—

The Registrar will report,—

That B.A., Roll No. 83, Siraj-ud-din, B.A., M. A.-O. College, Aligarh, passed in the Second Division with 210 marks out of a possible 400, or 53 *per cent.*, being first in order of merit among his co-religionists at the last B.A. Examination.

3. To award the Sir Charles Elliott Scholarship :—

The Registrar will report,—

That B.A., Roll No. 100, } Jagat Prasad, B.A., B.Sc., Muir
B.Sc., Roll No. 5, } Central College, Allahabad, is
eligible for the Scholarship.

[For statement of marks see above No. 1 (c).]

4. To award the Lumsden Arabic or Persian Scholarship :—

The Registrar will report,—

That last year the Scholarship was awarded to the best Sanskrit scholar, this year it should be awarded to the best Arabic or Persian scholar.

Intermediate, Roll No. 101, A. Course, Mazhar-ul Hasan, M. A.-O. College, Aligarh, passed in the Third Division, obtaining 35 marks out of 50, in Arabic.

APPENDIX D.

IX.—With reference to Resolution No. II (i) of the Faculty of Law, dated 31st July, 1899, the Meeting proceeded to appoint a Board of Moderators with Convener, for the Examination of Bachelor of Laws, 1900.

It was *resolved* that the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Aikman and Pandit Sundar Lal be appointed the Board of Moderators for the LL.B. Examination of 1900 : and that Pandit Sundar Lal be *Convener*.

APPENDIX A.

No Honours in Law Examination was held in 1899.

LL.B. EXAMINATION, 1899.

Comparative Table showing the number of candidates sent up from each Institution, the number passed, and the number failing to obtain the minimum marks allotted to each separate subject, or the pass-marks in the aggregate.

Number.	Name of Institution.	Number of candi- dates.	No PASSED IN THE—			Percentage.	NUMBER FAILED IN—										
			First class.	Second class.	Total.		Jurisprudence, &c.	The Code of Civil Proce- dure, &c.	The Penal Code and Criminal Procedure	Hindu and Mohammedan Code.	Equity, Law of Trust, &c.	Revenue and Rent.	Contract, Transfer and Lease, &c.	The Law of Evidence and Pleading.	Aggregate.	Absentees.	
1	Agra College	5	..	1	1	20	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	4	..
2	Do. St. John's College	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Aligarh, M. A.-O. do.	6	..	2	2	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	7	..	9	3
4	Allahabad, M. C. do.	22	..	8	8	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	4	..
5	Benares, Queen's do.	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	1	5	..
6	Cawnpore, Christ-Church College	6	..	1	1	16	2	1	..	..	..	1	3	1	..	4	..
7	Lucknow, Canning College	14	..	2	2	14	2	1	..	..	..	1	2	4	2	12	..
8	Meerut College	6	..	2	2	33	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	1	..	4	..
	TOTAL	63	..	16	16	27	5	2	6	..	6	32	12	3	42	3	..

HONOURS IN LAW EXAMINATION, 1900.

Only one candidate appeared and he passed.

M.A. EXAMINATION, 1900.

The Institution from which the candidates came up, the subject of examination and the number passed, are shown in the following table :—

Number.	Name of Institution.	ENGLISH.		ARABIC.		PERSIAN.		SANSKRIT.		MATHEMATICS.		CHEMISTRY.		PHYSICS.		HISTORY.		PHILOSOPHY.	
		Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.
1	Agra College	4	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1
2	Do. St. John's College...	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Allahabad, M. C. College	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Lucknow, Canning do.	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Benares, Queen's do.	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Meerut College	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Teachers and Private	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	1
TOTAL		17	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	1	1	2	2	2	1

FIRST D.Sc. EXAMINATION, 1900.

The Institution from which the candidate came up, the subject of examination and the number passed, are shown in the following table :—

Number.	Name of Institution.	MATHEMATICS.		CHEMISTRY.		PHYSICS.	
		Number of candidate.	Number passed.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.
1	Allahabad, M. C. College	...	...	2	2	1	1
2	Aligarh, M. A.-O. College	1	...	...	...	...	...
3	Private candidates	1	...	...	...	...	...
Total		2	...	2	2	1	1

SECOND D.Sc. EXAMINATION, 1900.

The Institution from which the candidate came up, the subject of examination and the number passed, are shown in the following table:—

Number.	Name of Institution.	MATHEMATICS.	
		Number of candidate.	Number passed.
1	Allahabad, M. C. College	1	1
TOTAL		1	1

B.A. EXAMINATION, 1900.

Comparative Table showing the number of candidates sent up from each Institution, the number passed, and the number failing to obtain the minimum marks allotted to each separate subject, or the pass-marks in the aggregate.

Number.	Name of Institution.	Number of candi- dates.	NUMBER PASSED IN THE—				Percentage.	NUMBER FAILED IN—										Absentees.	
			1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.	Total.		English.	Philosophy.	Political Economy.	History.	Physics.		Chemistry.		Mathematics.	Classical Language.		Aggregate.
												Written.	Practical.	Written.	Practical.				
1	Agra College	28	1(a)	15	2	18	64	6	4	3	..	..	..	1	4	3	2	7	..
2	Do. St. John's College	26	..	5	1	6	23	18	3	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	5	14	..
3	Ajmere, Government College	..	..	2	2	4	50	4	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	..
4	Aligarh, M.A.-O. do.	30	..	11	12	23	79	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	..
5	Allanabad, M. C. do.	29	1(b)	11	7	14	48	9	4	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	6	13	..
6	Bareilly College	24	..	8	7	15	62	5	1	..	..	..	..	2	2	4	3	8	..
7	Benares, Queen's College	20	..	10	2	12	63	4	1	..	..	..	..	1	5	1	1	3	..
8	Cawnpore, Christ-Church College	14	..	5	2	7	54	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	4	..
9	Gwalior, Lashkar (Victoria) College	7	..	1	2	3	43	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..
10	Jeypur, Maharaja's College	4	..	2	..	2	50	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
11	Jodhpur, Jaswant. do.	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	..	..
12	Jabalpur, Government College	5	..	1	..	1	20	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	4	..	3	..
13	Lucknow, Canning do.	28	..	10	4	14	50	8	5	2	..	..	..	1	6	6	1	2	..
14	Do. (Reid) Christian College	..	..	2	..	2	40	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..
15	Do. Woman's College	2	1	..	..	1	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
16	Meerut College	13	..	2	3	5	41	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	6	..
17	Teachers	11	1(c)	3	..	4	36	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	3	..
18	Ujjain, Madhava College	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..
	TOTAL	260	4	88	39	131	52	84	26	10	1	3	1	8	25	37	28	85	6

(a) One took Honours in Mathematics. | (b) One took Honours in Mathematics and in Physics. | (c) One took Honours in English and in Philosophy.

B.Sc. EXAMINATION, 1900.

Comparative Table showing the number of candidates sent up from each Institution, the number passed, and the number failing to obtain the minimum marks allotted to each separate subject, or the pass-marks in the aggregate.

Number.	Name of Institution.	Number of candidates.	NUMBER PASSED IN THE—				Percentage.	NUMBER FAILED IN—						Absentees.
			1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.	Total.		Mathematics.	Physics.		Chemistry.		Aggregate.	
									Written.	Practical.	Written.	Practical.		
1	Agra College ...	2	1	...	...	1	50	1	1	1	...	...	1	...
2	Allahabad, M. C. College	3	1	1	...	2	67	1	...	1	...	...	1	...
3	Benares, Queen's do.	2	...	1	1	2	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Jabalpur, Government College	2	...	1	...	1	50	1	1	...	...	...	1	...
	TOTAL	9	2	3	1	6	67	3	2	2	...	...	3	...

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION, 1900.

Comparative Table showing the number of candidates sent up from each Institution, the number passed, and the number failing to obtain the minimum marks allotted to each separate subject, or the pass-marks in the aggregate.

A. COURSE.

Number.	Name of Institution.	Number of candidates.	NUMBER PASSED IN THE—				Percentage.	NUMBER FAILED IN—					Aggregate.	Absentees.
			1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.	Total.		English.	Arithmetic, Algebra and Geometry.	Deductive Logic.	Classical Language.	History or Trigonometry, & Geometrical Conic Sections.		
1	Agra College	30	...	1	8	8	27	20	7	7	6	7	21	1
2	Do, St. John's College	29	...	...	4	5	18	22	1	1	5	11	22	1
3	Do, St. Peter's do.	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...
4	Ajmere, Government do.	18	...	...	...	...	...	16	9	2	3	4	12	...
5	Aligarh, M. A. O. do.	43	...	...	18	23	55	16	15	7	3	10	19	...
6	Allahabad, Muir Central College	29	...	...	6	8	28	18	5	4	5	12	20	...
7	Do, Kayastha Pathshala	17	...	...	3	4	24	12	8	6	3	7	12	...
8	Bareilly College	19	...	...	2	4	32	9	7	9	5	9	13	...
9	Benares, Queen's College	10	...	...	3	4	40	5	4	...	...	4	5	...
10	Do, Central Hindu College	9	...	...	2	2	22	4	2	1	4	3	6	...
11	Cawnpore, Christ-Church do.	16	...	...	2	4	25	12	4	4	4	2	12	...
12	Fyzabad, Government do.	8	...	...	2	3	38	3	2	2	1	3	4	...
13	Gwalior, Lashkar (Victoria) do.	7	...	...	2	3	29	3	3	3	1	5	4	...

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION, 1900—(continued.)

A. COURSE—(concluded.)

Number.	Name of Institution.	Number of candidates.	NUMBER PASSED IN THE—				NUMBER FAILED IN—						Aggregate.	Absentees.
			1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.	Total.	Percentage.	English.	Arithmetic, Algebra and Geometry.	Deductive Logic.	Classical Language.	History of Trigonometry & Geometrical Conic Sections.		
14	Jabalpur, Government College	12	...	1	2	3	25	9	2	1	2	5	9	...
15	Jeypur, Maharaja's	7	...	...	...	...	50	7	1	1	...	...	7	1
16	Jodhpur, Jaswant	8	...	...	...	...	25	1	1	1	...	...	2	...
17	Lucknow, Canning	52	1	3	9	13	25	35	14	9	5	27	36	...
18	Do. (Reid) Christian	3	...	...	1	1	33	1	1	...	...	...	2	...
19	Meerut College	11	...	...	2	2	18	7	3	1	1	3	1	...
20	Mussoorie, Pundit S. Institute	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	1	...
21	Do. Hampton Court	2*	...	...	...	...	6	...	8	1	...	...	1	...
22	Teachers	17	...	...	1	1	25	15	8	8	8	11	15	1
23	Ujjain, Madhava College	16	...	...	4	4	25	10	8	4	5	9	11	...
	Total	361	1	20	78	99	28	219	125	75	66	134	245	4

* Female candidates.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION, 1900—(concluded.)

B. Course.

Number.	Name of Institution.	Number of candi- dates.	NUMBER PASSED IN THE—				Percentage.	NUMBER FAILED IN—						Aggregate.	Absentees.
			1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.	Total.		English.	Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry.	Deductive Logic.	Trig. & Geo- metrical Conic Secs.	Physics and Chemistry.			
1	Agra College	12	..	..	..	2	18	9	2	3	5	3	1	3	1
2	Do. St. John's College	8	..	..	..	3	37	4	2	..	1	1	5	2	..
3	Ajmere, Government College	11	..	..	..	4	36	7	2	2	3	2	6	2	..
4	Aligarh, M. A. O. College	5	..	..	..	2	40	3	2	2	1	2	2	10	..
5	Allahabad, Muir Central College...	21	..	..	..	11	52	9	2	1	1	..	2	1	..
6	Do. Kayastha Pathshala ...	20	..	..	..	9	47	10	4	6	9	2	10	1	..
7	Do. European Boys' High School	3	..	..	..	2	67	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..
8	Bareilly College	15	..	..	..	3	20	11	2	3	5	2	1	..	..
9	Benares, Central Hindu College ...	14	..	..	..	1	7	11	8	6	8	3	13	9	..
10	Do. Queen's College	13	..	..	..	3	23	8	6	2	3	..	5	5	..
11	Cawnpore, Christ-Church College	12	..	..	..	7	58	5	3	1	2	1	3	9	..
12	Fyzabad, Government College	5	..	..	..	4	20	4	4	2	4	..	4	4	..
13	Gwalior, Lashkar (Victoria) College	14	..	..	..	1	31	9	1	..	..	3	1	1	..
14	Jodhpur, Jaswant College	3	..	..	..	1	33	2	2	..	..	1	1	1	..
15	Jabalpur, Government College	20	..	..	..	6	35	13	2	5	4	..	12	6	..
16	Jaypur, Maharaja's College	8	..	..	..	2	25	6	2	2	3	..	6	23	..
17	Lucknow, Canning College	28	..	..	..	5	18	22	8	11	15	6	3	3	..
18	Do. (Reid) Christian College	6	..	..	..	3	50	3	1	1	2	2	1	1	..
19	Do. Woman's College	2	..	..	..	1	50	1	1	..	..	8	1	9	..
20	Meerut College	16	..	..	..	4	40	9	4	5	..	..	..	..	..
21	Teachers	1	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL	237	18	59	77	..	33	147	59	52	73	29	146	5	..

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1900.

Comparative Table showing the number of candidates from each Institution, the number passed, and the number failing to obtain the minimum marks allotted to each separate subject, or the pass-marks in the aggregate.

Number.	Name of Institution.	Number of candidates.	NUMBER PASSED IN THE—				Percentage.	NUMBER FAILED IN—					Absentees.	Expelled.
			1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.	Total.		English.	Mathematics.	Second Language.	History & Geogra-phy.	Aggregate.		
1	Agra, Collegiate School	28	3	5	8	16	57	7	4	3	5	5	..	..
2	Do. St. John's Collegiate School	10	1	1	2	4	40	2	1	1	5	4	..	..
3	Do. Victoria High School	11	..	1	2	3	27	3	..	..	7	4	..	..
4	Do. St. Peter's College	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
5	Do. Rajput High School	3	..	..	1	1	33	2	1	..	1	2	..	..
6	Ajmere, Government College	15	2	3	2	7	50	6	..	..	2	4	..	..
7	Do. Government College	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	1	..
8	Do. Unaided Mission High School	13	1	3	..	4	30	..	3	..	5	5	..	..
9	Do. D. A. A. V.	7	..	..	..	..	30	9	3	..	5	6	..	..
10	Aligarh, District	24	3	7	5	15	63	4	4	..	5	5	..	..
11	Do. M. A.-O. Collegiate School	11	..	1	1	2	18	6	4	2	2	3	..	..
12	Allahabad, A. B. P.	..	..	..	1	1	100	9	2	2	1	..	..	..
13	Do. A. P. M. High	27	4	4	5	13	50	13	5	..	4	8	1	..
14	Do. Government High	14	1	4	2	7	54	6	2	1	6	6	1	..
15	Do. Kayastha Pathshala	..	..	..	3	3	20	12	4	..	7	7	..	..
15	Do. City A. V. H. School	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..

16	Almorah, Government High School	18	2	4	3	9	50	7	4	2	5	8
17	Do. Ramsay Collegiate School	9	...	3	2	5	56	3	1	...	1	2
18	Anroha, Government High School	4	...	3	1	3	75	1	1	...	1	6
19	Azangarth, C. M. High School	11	1	2	1	3	36	7	1	1	5	6
20	Do. National do.	9	...	1	...	1	11	8	3	...	4	6
21	Bahrach, Government High School	12	...	4	4	8	67	3	2	1	4	4
22	Ballia, Government do.	13	...	5	4	9	69	4	...	...	2	4
23	Bahampur, Lyall Collegiate School	4	1	1	1	3	75	1	3	...	1	1
24	Banda, District School	12	1	3	1	5	41	6	3	...	3	5
25	Barabanki, Government High School	10	3	3	1	4	40	5	2	1	4	3
26	Bareilly, High School	25	1	2	5	8	32	15	2	1	6	12
27	Basti, Church Mission School	7	...	2	3	5	71	3	...	...	1	...
28	Beawar, Mission High School	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	3
29	Benares, Bengali Tola School	10	...	4	2	6	60	4	1	...	1	2
30	Do. Central Hindu Collegiate School	43	...	5	2	7	16	33	17	11	17	29
31	Do. Jainarain's College	12	3	1	2	5	50	6	1	...	4	3
32	Do. L. M. High School	8	2	1	2	6	63	2	...	...	1	1
33	Do. Queen's Collegiate School	29	1	8	4	13	46	15	2	1	7	12
34	Do. Harish Chandra High School	4	...	1	1	2	50	2	1	...	1	1
35	Bharatpur, Sadar High School	7	...	3	2	5	71	1	1	...	1	1
36	Bijnore, Government High School	5	...	...	2	2	40	3	1	...	3	6
37	Budaon do.	11	...	1	2	3	27	6	...	...	2	1
38	Bulandshahr, do.	10	...	5	1	6	67	3	...	1	1	2
39	Bundi, Darbar High School	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	Cawnpore, Christ-Church School	4	...	4	...	4	100	...	...	...	...	...
41	Do. District School	14	...	3	...	3	21	8	2	...	3	3
42	Chatterpur, Maharao's School	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	Dehra Dun, A.P. M. High School	8	1	3	1	5	63	1	2	...	3	2
44	Do. Girls' High School	3	2	1	...	3	100	...	...	...	...	...
45	Duttia, High School	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46	Etawah, Hume's High School	11	...	...	4	4	36	4	2	1	1	5
47	Farakhabad, District School	18	1	...	4	8	44	9	2	...	9	7
48	Do. A. P. M. High School	10	...	1	4	1	10	7	...	...	5	2

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1900—(continued.)

Number.	Name of Institution.	Number of candidates.	NUMBER PASSED IN THE—				Percentage.	NUMBER FAILED IN—					Absentees.	Expelled.
			1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.	Total.		English.	Mathematics.	Second Language.	History & Geogra- phy.	Aggregate.		
49	Fatehpur, District School	11	1	1	3	5	45	10	1	1	5	7	1	...
50	Fyzabad, Government High School	11	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	5	7	...	...
51	Ghaziipur, German Mission School	10	...	...	...	...	...	10	2	1	6	9	...	...
52	Do. Victoria High School	13	...	...	...	...	30	9	1	...	6	7	...	...
53	Gonda, Government High School	...	...	...	...	...	63	1	2	...	1	8	...	...
54	Gorakhpur, C. M. (St. Andrews') Coll. School	8	2	1	1	4	33	4	1	1	1	3	...	...
55	Do. Jubilee High School	12	...	...	...	...	68	7	2	1	1	2	...	...
56	Gwalior, Lashkar (Victoria) Collg. School	19	1	4	5	10	77	2	1	1	1	2	...	...
57	Hardoi, Government High School	13	...	...	...	...	20	5	1	...	...	5	...	...
58	Hoshangabad, Mission School	10	...	...	...	...	58	7	6	...	7	8	...	...
59	Do. Government High School	16	3	1	7	12	75	3	1	1	1	1	...	...
60	Jaunpur, C. M. High School	6	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	1	3	4	...	...
61	Do. District School	15	1	5	2	8	53	7	3	1	3	4	...	...
62	Jeypur, Maharaja's Collegiate School	...	3	3	2	8	89	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
63	Do. U.M.P. High School	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
64	Jhansi, McDonnell do.	11	...	2	3	5	45	5	1	1	4	5	...	...
65	Jebnir, Anglo-Vedic High School	4	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	...
66	Jodhpur, Darbar High School	5	1	...	1	2	40	3	2	1	1	3	...	...
67	Jabalpur, Anjuman Islamiya High School	7	1	...	3	4	57	3	3	...	2	3

[illegible]

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1900—(concluded.)

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UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD.

Number.	Name of Institution.	Number of candidates.	NUMBER PASSED IN THE—				Percentage.	NUMBER FAILED IN—						Absentees.	Expelled.
			1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.	Total.		English.	Mathematics.	Second Language.	History & Geo- graphy.	Aggregate.			
101	Orai, Government High School	8	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
102	Panna, State School	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
103	Partabgarh, District School	6	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
104	Pilibhit, Government High School	4	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
105	Raipur, Government High School	10	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
106	Rai Bareilly, Government High School	12	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
107	Rampur, State School	8	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
108	Rewah, Darbar High School	9	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
109	Sekandrabad, A-V School	8	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
110	Saharanpur, Government High School	9	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
111	Sangor, Government High School	9	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
112	Sehore, High School	9	...	...	...	...	...	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
113	Shahjahanpur, District School	17	...	...	...	...	...	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
114	Sitapur, Government High School	11	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
115	Sultanpur, Government High School	14	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
116	Sutna, Venkat High School	6	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
117	Tehri, Pratap do.	2	...	...	...	...	...	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
118	Tikamgarh, Mohendro High School	3	...	...	...	...	...	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
119	Tonk, Darbar High School	4	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

120	Ujjain, Madhava Collegiate School	...	23	2	5	6	13	65	5	2	1	4	5	3	...
121	Olwar, High School	...	9	...	1	4	5	56	1	...	...	3	3	...	...
122	Udaipur, Maharana's High School	...	10	...	3	1	4	40	5	2	...	4	4	...	...
123	Una District	...	9	...	1	3	4	44	4	1	...	1	4	...	...
124	do.	...	2	...	1	...	1	50	1	...	...	1	1	...	...
124	Bikanir, Darbar High School	...	469(a)	2 (b)	17	28	47	10	379	209	113	289	371	7	1
125	Private Candidates and Teachers	...	1,683	68	248	245	561	34	958	405	200	638	866	16	2
	TOTAL	...													

(a) Of these, three were Female Candidates.

(b) Of these, one was a Female Candidate.

SCHOOL FINAL-EXAMINATION, 1900.

Comparative Table showing the number of candidates from each Institution, the number passed, and the number failing to obtain the minimum marks allotted to each separate subject, or the pass-marks in the aggregate.

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SPECIAL VERNACULAR EXAMINATION, 1900.

The following statement shows the number of candidates that came up from each Institution and the number passed, and the number failed in the alternative vernacular :—

Number.	Name of Institution,	Number of candi- dates.	Number passed.	NUMBER FAILED IN—		Absentees.
				Urdu.	Hindi.	
1	Agra College ...	8	7	...	...	1
2	Allahabad, Kayastha Pathshala ...	1	1	...	...	...
3	Bareilly High School ...	2	2	...	...	...
4	Benares, Queen's Collegiate School	1	1	...	...	...
5	Do. Queen's College ...	2	2	...	...	...
6	Do. L. M. High School ...	1	1	...	...	...
7	Do. Bengali Tola do. ...	1	1	...	...	...
8	Do. Harish Chandra School ...	1	1	...	...	...
9	Bikanir, Darbar High do. ...	1	1	...	...	...
10	Ghazipur, Victoria High do. ...	1	1	...	...	...
11	Gonda, District do. ...	6	6	...	...	...
12	Hoshangabad Mission High do. ...	1	1	...	...	...
13	Jaunpur, District High do. ...	1	1	...	...	...
14	Lucknow, Canning College ...	7	6	...	1	...
15	Do. Jubilee High School ...	6	6	...	...	...
16	Do. Colvin Taluqdars' School	3	3	...	1	...
17	Do. Husainabad High do....	6	6	...	...	...
18	Meerut Collegiate School ...	5	4	...	...	1
19	Private Candidates and Teachers ...	15	11	1	1	4
TOTAL ...		69	62	1	3	6

Seven took up both Urdu and Hindi, and one passed in both.

HONOURS IN LAW EXAMINATION, 1899.

Nil.

HONOURS IN LAW EXAMINATION, 1900.

The number of candidate registered for this Examination was one, who was a Hindu and passed in the Examination.

LL.B. EXAMINATION, 1899.

The number of candidates registered for the LL.B. Examination was 63, of whom 16 passed, 44 failed, and 3 were absent.

All of the 16 candidates who passed, were placed in the Second Class.

Of the 44 candidates who failed, 5 failed in Jurisprudence; 2 in the Code of Civil Procedure and Law of Limitation; 6 in the Penal Code and Criminal Procedure Code; 6 in Equity, Trust, &c., 32 in Revenue and Rent; 12 in the Law of Contract, &c.; 3 in the Law of Evidence and Pleading; and 42 in the Aggregate.

Number of candidates who failed in one subject only:—

1. Jurisprudence	...	...	...	...	<i>Nil.</i>
2. Civil Procedure Code, &c.	...	...	...	...	<i>Do.</i>
3. Penal Code and Criminal Procedure Code	...	...	...	...	<i>Do.</i>
4. Hindu and Mahomedan Law	...	...	...	...	<i>Do.</i>
5. Equity, &c.	...	...	...	...	<i>Do.</i>
6. Revenue and Rent	...	...	...	...	2
7. Contract, &c.	...	...	...	...	<i>Nil.</i>
8. Evidence, &c.	...	...	...	...	<i>Do.</i>
Aggregate	...	...	...	...	8

The following is a comparative statement of the total number of candidates, the number passed and the percentage of successful candidates from each Province for the years 1898 and 1899:—

Provinces.	1898.			1899.		
	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage.
N.-W.P. & Oudh	256	61	24	63	16	25
Central Provinces	12	3	25	...	...	...
Rajputana	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central India	5	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	273	64	24	63	16	25

The Classes in which the candidates from each Province passed and the Religion professed are shown in the following tables :—

Provinces.	Number of candidates.	NUMBER PASSED.			
		I Class.	II Class.	Total.	Percentage.
N.-W. P. & Oudh ...	63	...	16	16	25
Central Provinces ..	...	...	...	...	...
Rajputana ...	...	...	...	...	...
Central India ...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	63	...	16	16	25

RELIGION.

N.-W. P. AND OUDH.

Religion.	Number of candidates.	NUMBER PASSED.			
		I Class.	II Class.	Total.	Percentage.
Hindus ...	52	...	14	14	26
Mahomedans ...	9	...	2	2	22
Christians ...	1	...	...	...	...
Others ...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	63	...	16	16	25

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Hindus ...	...	...	...	...	...
Mahomedans ...	...	...	...	...	...
Christians ...	...	...	...	...	...
Others ...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	...	...	...	...	...

RAJPUTANA.

Hindus ...	...	...	...	...	...
Mahomedans ...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	...	...	...	...	...

CENTRAL INDIA.

Hindus ...	...	...	...	...	...
Mahomedans ...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	...	...	...	...	...

M.A. EXAMINATION, 1900.

There were 31 candidates for the M.A. Examination, of whom 23 passed and 8 failed. Of the 2 candidates placed in the First Division, 1 passed in English, and 1 in Chemistry. Of the 10 candidates placed in the Second Division, 6 passed in English, 1 in History, 1 in Chemistry, 1 in Philosophy and 1 in Persian. Of the 11 candidates placed in the Third Division, 5 passed in English, 3 in Chemistry, 1 in Physics, 1 in History and 1 in Persian.

Of the 8 candidates who failed, 5 failed in English, 2 in Persian, and 1 in Philosophy.

The following table shows (1) the number of candidates who came from each Province, and (2) the subjects taken up by them :—

Provinces.		Number of candidates.	English Literature.	History.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	Physics.	Chemistry.	Philosophy.	Arabic.
N.-W. P. & Oudh	...	31	17	2	4	...	1	5	2	...
TOTAL	...	31	17	2	4	...	1	5	2	...

The following is a comparative statement of the total number of candidates, the number passed, and the percentage of successful candidates from each Province, for the years 1899 and 1900 :—

Provinces.	1899.			1900.		
	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage.
N.-W. P. & Oudh	29	17	58	31	23	74
TOTAL ...	29	17	58	31	23	74

The Divisions in which the candidates from each Province passed and the Religion professed are shown in the following tables :—

Provinces.	Number of candidates.	NUMBER PASSED.				Percent-age.
		I Division.	II Division.	III Division.	Total.	
N.-W. P. & Oudh	31	2	10	11	23	74
TOTAL ...	31	2	10	11	23	74

RELIGION.

N.-W. P. AND OUDH.

Religion.	Number of candidates.	NUMBER PASSED.				Percent-age.
		I Division.	II Division.	III Division.	Total.	
Hindus ...	25	2	9	8	19	76
Mahomedans ...	4	...	1	2	3	75
Christians ...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Others ...	1	...	...	1	1	100
TOTAL ...	31	2	10	11	23	74

B.A. EXAMINATION, 1900.

The number of candidates registered for the B.A. Examination was 260, of these 131 passed, 123 failed and 6 were absent.

Of the successful candidates 4 were placed in the First Division, 88 in the Second and 39 in the Third.

Of the 260 candidates examined, 50 *per cent.* passed as against 54 *per cent.* in the year 1899.

Of the 123 candidates who failed, 84 failed in English, 26 in Philosophy, 37 in Mathematics, 4 in Physics (written), 1 in Physics (Practical), 8 in Chemistry (written), 25 in Chemistry (Practical), 28 in Classical Languages, 1 in History, 10 in Political Economy and 85 in the Aggregate.

Number of candidates who failed in one subject only :—

English	...	...	...	...	17
Mathematics	...	...	...	...	3
Physics	...	...	...	...	<i>Nil.</i>
Chemistry (Practical)	...	...	...	...	4
Classical Languages	...	...	...	...	2
History	...	...	...	...	<i>Nil.</i>
Political Economy	...	...	...	...	<i>Do.</i>
Aggregate	...	...	...	...	<i>Do.</i>

The following table shows (1) the number of candidates from each Province respectively, and (2) the Optional subjects taken up by them :—

Provinces.	Number of candidates.	CLASSICAL LANGUAGE.				Philosophy.	History.	Political Economy.	Mathematics.	Physics.	Chemistry.
		Arabic.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	Latin.						
N.-W. P and Oudh...	230	4	94	22	2	117	25	76	58	4	58
Rajputana	11	...	3	3	...	1	1	7	4	1	2
Jeypur	4	...	3	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
Central India	10	...	1	5	...	7	...	...	4	...	3
Central Provinces	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	5
TOTAL	260	4	101	31	2	129	26	83	70	6	68

The following is a comparative statement of the total number of candidates, the number passed and the percentage of successful candidates from each Province for the years 1899 and 1900:—

Provinces.	1899.			1900.		
	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percent- age.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percent- age.
N.-W. P. and Oudh	282	147	52	228	120	52
Rajputana ...	16	11	69	13	5	36
Jeypur ...	6	4	67	4	2	50
Central India ...	14	5	36	10	3	30
Central Provinces	7	6	85	5	1	20
TOTAL ...	325	173	54	260	131	50

The Divisions in which the candidates from each Province passed and the Religions professed are shown in the following tables :—

Provinces.	Number of candidates.	NUMBER PASSED.				
		I Division.	II Division.	III Division.	Total.	Percent- age.
N.-W. P. and Oudh	228	4	81	35	120	52
Rajputana ...	13	...	3	2	5	38
Jeypur ...	4	...	2	...	2	50
Central India ...	10	...	1	2	3	30
Central Provinces	5	...	1	39	1	20
TOTAL ...	260	4	88	...	131	50

RELIGION.
N.-W. P. AND OUDH.

Religion.	Number of candidates.	NUMBER PASSED.				
		I Division.	II Division.	III Division.	Total.	Percentage.
Hindus ...	169	2	62	19	83	49
Mahomedans ...	41	...	15	13	28	68
Christians ...	15	2	2	2	6	4
Others ...	3	...	2	1	3	100
TOTAL ...	228	4	81	35	120	52

RAJPUTANA.

Hindus ...	11	...	2	1	3	30
Mahomedans ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Christians ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others ...	2	...	1	1	2	100
TOTAL ...	13	...	3	2	5	38

JEYPUR.

Hindus ...	3	...	1	...	1	33
Mahomedans ...	1	...	1	...	1	100
TOTAL ...	4	...	2	...	2	50

CENTRAL INDIA.

Hindus ...	9	...	...	2	2	32
Mahomedans ...	1	...	1	...	1	100
TOTAL ...	10	...	1	2	3	30

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Hindus ...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Mahomedans ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Christians ...	2	...	1	...	1	50
TOTAL ...	5	...	1	...	1	20

THIRD D.Sc. EXAMINATION OF 1900.

There was no candidate for the Third D.Sc. Examination of 1900.

SECOND D.Sc. EXAMINATION OF 1900.

One Hindu candidate appeared from the N.-W. P. and Oudh for the Second D.Sc. Examination of 1900. He took up Mathematics and passed in the Second Division.

FIRST D.Sc. EXAMINATION OF 1900.

There were 5 candidates registered for the First D.Sc. Examination, of these 2 took up Mathematics, 2 Chemistry and 1 Physics.

Of the 5 candidates examined, 3 passed, and the 2 who took up Mathematics failed. Of the 5 candidates, 3 were Hindus, 1 Mahomedan and one Jain from the N.-W. P. and Oudh.

Of the 3 candidates passed, the 1 who passed in the First Division was a Jain and the other 2 who passed in the Third Division were Hindus.

B.Sc. EXAMINATION OF 1900.

The number of candidates registered for the B.Sc. Examination was 9. Of these 6 passed and 3 failed. Of the 6 successful candidates, 2 passed in the First Division, 3 in the Second and 1 in the Third.

Of the 3 candidates failed, 3 failed in Mathematics, 2 in Physics and 3 in the Aggregate. In 1899 there was only one candidate, and he failed.

The following table shows the number of candidate from each Province passed and the Religion professed by them :—

Provinces.	Number of candidates.	NUMBER PASSED.				
		I Division.	II Division.	III Division.	Total.	Percentage.
N.-W. P. and Oudh	7	2	2	1	5	71
Central Provinces	2	...	1	...	1	50
TOTAL ...	9	2	3	1	6	67

RELIGION.

N.-W. P. AND OUDH.

Religion.	Number of candidates.	NUMBER PASSED.				
		I Division.	II Division.	III Division.	Total.	Percentage.
Hindus ...	7	2	2	1	5	71
TOTAL ...	7	2	2	1	5	71

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Hindus ...	2	...	1	...	1	50
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INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1900.

The number of candidates registered for the Intermediate Examination in Arts was 598; of these 361 took up the A. Course and 237 the B. Course.

Of the 361 candidates who took up the A. Course, 99 passed, 258 failed and 4 were absent.

Of the 99 candidates who passed, 1 passed in the First Division, 20 in the Second and 78 in the Third.

Of the 237 candidates who took up the B. Course, 77 passed, 155 failed and 5 were absent.

Of the 77 candidates who passed, none passed in the First Division, 18 passed in the Second and 59 in the Third.

Of the total number of candidates in the A. and B. Courses who failed, 366 failed in English, 184 in Arithmetic, Algebra and Geometry, 128 in Deductive Logic, 66 in Classical Languages, 124 in History, 83 in Trigonometry, &c., 29 in Physics and Chemistry and 391 in the Aggregate.

Of the whole number examined, 176 or 29 *per cent.* passed, as against 50 *per cent.* in the year 1900.

Number of candidates who failed in one subject only:—

English	...	...	...	...	7
Arithmetic, Algebra and Geometry	...	...	...	...	2
Deductive Logic	...	...	...	...	1
Classical Language	...	...	...	...	<i>Nil.</i>
History	...	...	...	...	Do.
Trigonometry and Conic Sections	...	...	...	...	Do.
Physics and Chemistry	...	...	...	...	Do.
Aggregate	...	...	...	...	1

The following is a comparative statement of the total number of candidates, the number passed and the percentage of successful candidates from each Province for 1899 and 1900:—

Provinces.	1899.			1900.		
	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage.
N.-W. P. and Oudh	546	266	49	472	143	32
Rajputana ...	34	13	38	37	11	29
Jeypur ...	9	8	89	16	2	12
Central Provinces	49	26	53	34	10	29
Central India ...	36	23	64	39	10	25
TOTAL ...	674	336	50	598	176	29

The following table shows (1) the number of candidates from each Province who took up the A. Course and (2) the Optional subjects taken up by them:—

A. COURSE.

Provinces.	Number of candidates.	CLASSICAL LANGUAGES.						HISTORY OR TRIGONOMETRY, &c.		NUMBER PASSED.			
		Arabic.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	Latin.	Greek.	French.	History.	Trigonometry.	I Division.	II Division.	III Division.	Total.
N. W. P. and Oudh	...	13	217	54	5	...	2	247	44	1	18	65	84
Rajputana	17	6	...	...	...	18	5	...	1	5	6
Jeypur	4	4	...	...	...	5	3	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces	4	10	...	...	...	8	6	...	1	2	3
Central India	3	22	...	...	...	19	6	...	...	6	6
TOTAL	...	13	245	96	5	...	2	297	64	1	20	73	99

A. & B. COURSES.

The following is a classification of candidates according to the Stations or Centres at which they were examined and the Classical Languages and Optional subjects taken up by them :—

N.-W. PROVINCES.

Name of Centres.	Number of candidates, A. and B. Courses.	CLASSICAL LANGUAGES. A. Course only.							A. & B. COURSES.
		Arabic.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	Latin.	Greek.	French.	History.	
Agra ...	104	...	55	14	...	...	...	56	48
Aligarh ...	51	12	33	1	...	...	...	38	13
Allahabad ...	93	...	31	14	2	...	2	41	52
Almorah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Benares ...	46	...	8	11	...	...	...	16	30
Bareilly ...	35	...	15	4	1	...	...	18	17
Cawnpore ...	29	...	13	4	...	...	...	14	15
Lucknow ...	107	1	57	8	...	...	...	62	45
Meerut ...	29	...	9	2	2	...	...	8	21
TOTAL ...	494	13	221	58	5	...	2	253	241

RAJPUTANA.

Ajmere ...	36	...	16	6	...	...	...	18	18
Jeypur ...	17	...	5	4	...	...	...	5	12
TOTAL ...	53	...	21	10	...	...	...	23	30

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Hoshangabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jabalpur ...	51	...	3	28	...	...	...	21	30
TOTAL ...	51	...	3	28	...	...	...	21	30

The Divisions in which the candidates from each Province passed and the Religions professed, are shown in the following tables:—

A. COURSE.

Provinces.	Number of candidates.	NUMBER PASSED.				
		I Division.	II Division.	III Division.	Total.	Percentage.
N.-W. P. & Oudh ...	291	1	18	65	84	29
Rajputana ...	23	...	1	5	6	26
Jeypur ...	8	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces ...	14	...	1	2	3	21
Central India ...	25	...	...	6	6	24
TOTAL ...	361	1	20	78	99	27

RELIGION.

N.-W. P. AND OUDH.

Religion.	Number of candidates.	NUMBER PASSED.				
		I Division.	II Division.	III Division.	Total.	Percentage.
Hindus ...	200	1	9	38	48	24
Mahomedans ...	78	...	9	22	31	39
Christians ...	13	...	...	5	5	37
Others ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	291	1	18	65	84	29

RAJPUTANA.

Hindus ...	19	...	1	3	4	21
Mahomedans ...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Christians ...	1	...	...	1	1	100
Others ...	2	...	...	1	1	50
TOTAL ...	23	...	1	5	6	26

JEYPUR.

Religion.	Number of candidates.	NUMBER PASSED.				
		I Division.	II Division.	III Division.	Total.	Percentage.
Hindus ...	7	...	...	...	...	...
Mahomedans ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Christians ...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Others ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	8	...	...	...	...	...

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Hindus ...	13	...	1	2	3	23
Mahomedans ...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Christians ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	14	...	1	2	3	21

CENTRAL INDIA.

Hindus ...	24	...	...	6	6	25
Mahomedans ...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Christians ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	25	...	...	6	6	24

B. COURSE.

Provinces.	Number of candidates.	NUMBER PASSED.				
		I Division.	II Division.	III Division.	Total.	Percentage.
N.-W. P. & Oudh	181	...	15	44	59	33
Rajputana ...	14	...	2	3	5	36
Jeypur ...	8	...	...	2	2	25
Central Provinces	20	...	1	6	7	35
Central India ...	14	...	...	4	4	28
TOTAL ...	237	...	18	59	77	33

B. COURSE.

RELIGION.

N.-W. P. AND OUDH.

Religion.	Number of candidates.	NUMBER PASSED.				
		I Division.	II Division.	III Division.	Total.	Percentage.
Hindus ...	150	...	11	36	47	32
Mahomedans ...	17	...	3	3	6	35
Christians ...	13	...	1	5	6	46
Others ...	1	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	181	...	15	44	59	33

RAJPUTANA.

Hindus ...	12	...	1	3	4	33
Mahomedans
Christians
Others ...	2	...	1	...	1	50
TOTAL ...	14	...	2	3	5	36

JEYPUR.

Hindus ...	8	2	2	25
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CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Hindus ...	20	...	1	6	7	35
Mahomedans
Christians
Others
TOTAL ...	20	...	1	6	7	35

CENTRAL INDIA.

Hindus ...	14	...	...	4	4	28
Mahomedans ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Christians ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	14	...	...	4	4	28

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1900.

The number of candidates registered for the Entrance Examination was 1,683, of whom 561 passed, 1,104 failed, 16 were absent and 2 expelled.

Of the successful candidates, 68 passed in the First Division, 248 in the Second, and 245 in the Third.

Of the 1,104 candidates who failed, 958 failed in English, 405 in Mathematics, 200 in Classical Languages, 638 in History and Geography and 866 in the Aggregate.

The number of candidates was less by 25 than in the year 1899.

The result of the Examination shows a decrease in the percentage of passed candidates as compared with 1899.

The following is a comparative statement of the total number of candidates, the number passed and the percentage of successful candidates from each Province for 1899 and 1900 :—

Provinces.	1899.			1900.		
	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage.
N.-W. P. and Oudh	1,339	594	44	1,310	421	32
Rajputana ...	119	75	63	115	35	30
Jeypur ...	27	21	78	21	8	33
Central Provinces ...	150	61	41	157	67	43
Central India ...	74	30	41	80	30	37
TOTAL ...	1,709	781	46	1,683	561	33

Number of candidates who failed in one subject only:—

English	...	...	...	150
Mathematics	...	...	...	6
Second Languages	...	...	...	1
History and Geography	...	...	...	23
Aggregate	...	...	...	4

The following comparative table shows (1) the number of candidates who came up from each Province; (2) the Second Languages taken up by them:—

Provinces.	Number of candidates.	SECOND LANGUAGES.								NUMBER PASSED.			
		Arabic.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	Latin.	Greek.	French.	Urdu.	Hindi.	I Division.	II Division.	III Division.	Total.
N.-W. P. & Oudh	...	11	1,009	270	9	1	1	8	1	50	192	179	421
Rajputana	84	31	..	..	..	..	..	4	17	14	35
Jeypur	11	10	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	2	8
Central Provinces	40	117	..	..	..	..	..	8	23	36	67
Central India	40	40	..	..	..	..	..	3	13	14	30
Total	1,683	11	1,134	468	9	1	1	8	1	68	248	245	561

The following is a classification of candidates according to the Stations or Centres at which they were examined and the Second Languages and Vernaculars for Translation taken up by them :—

N.-W. P. & OUDH.

Centres.	Number of candidates.	SECOND LANGUAGES.							VERNACULARS FOR TRANSLATION.						
		Arabic.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	Latin.	Greek.	French.	Urdu.	Hindi.	Urdu.	Hindi.	Bengali.	Marhatti.	Gujerati.	English Compo- sition.
Agra	162	2	128	32	1	...	1	...	...	129	26	2	3	...	2
Aligarh	63	2	56	5	...	...	...	...	...	58	4	1	...	...	...
Allahabad	203	2	140	69	2	...	...	...	...	142	36	20	3	...	...
Almorah	30	1	5	25	...	...	...	4	...	5	24	1	...	...	...
Bareilly	155	1	133	14	3	...	...	...	...	138	14	32	...	...	3
Benares	224	2	151	69	...	1	...	...	...	155	34	4	...	...	...
Cawnpore	112	3	90	19	...	...	...	...	...	93	15	4	...	...	...
Fyzabad	43	3	33	7	...	...	...	...	...	37	6	4	...	...	4
Lucknow	251	1	213	32	2	...	...	3	...	217	26	4	...	...	2
Meerut	113	...	92	19	1	...	...	1	...	93	14	4	...	...	2
TOTAL	1,356	11	1,044	281	9	1	1	8	1	1,067	197	68	11	...	13

RAJPUTANA.

Centres.	Number of candi- dates.	SECOND LANGUAGES.										VERNACULARS FOR TRANSLATION.				
		Arabic.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	Latin.	Greek.	French.	Urdu.	Hindi.	Urdu.	Hindi.	Bengali.	Marhatti.	Gujerati.	English Composition.	
Ajmere ..	102	..	72	30	..	..	..	..	..	67	22	..	3	10	..
Jeypur ..	28	..	14	14	..	..	..	..	..	13	13	..	2	..	..
TOTAL	130	..	86	44	..	..	..	..	..	80	35	..	5	10	..

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Hoshangabad	...	74	17	57	...	...	...	...	...	15	44	...	12	3	...
Jabalpur	...	93	27	66	...	...	...	...	...	26	39	...	3	23	...
Raipur	...	22	5	17	...	...	...	...	...	5	17	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	...	189	49	140	...	...	...	...	...	46	100	3	37	3	...

CENTRAL INDIA.

Newgong	...	8	...	5	3	...	...	...	...	5	3	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	...	1,683	11	1,184	468	9	1	1	8	1	335	71	53	13	13

The number of candidates from each Province passed and the Religions professed, are shown in the following tables:—

Provinces.	Number of candidates.	NUMBER PASSED.				
		I Division.	II Division.	III Division.	Total.	Per-centage.
N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	1,310	50	192	179	421	32
Rajputana ...	115	4	17	14	35	30
Jeypur ...	21	3	3	2	8	38
Central Provinces ...	157	8	23	36	67	43
Central India ...	80	3	13	14	30	37
TOTAL ...	1,683	68	248	245	561	33

RELIGION.

N.-W. P. AND OUDH.

Religion.	Number of candidates.	NUMBER PASSED.				
		I Division.	II Division.	III Division.	Total.	Per-centage.
Hindus ...	953	36	145	136	317	33
Mahomedans ...	301	7	38	30	75	25
Christians ...	50	7	6	13	26	54
Others ...	6	...	3	...	3	50
TOTAL ...	1,310	50	192	179	421	32

RAJPUTANA.

Hindus ...	87	4	12	10	26	30
Mahomedans ...	21	...	4	4	8	38
Christians ...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Others ...	6	...	1	...	1	17
TOTAL ...	115	4	17	14	35	30

JEYPUR.

Hindus ...	18	3	2	1	6	33
Mahomedans ...	1	...	...	1	1	100
Christians ...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Others ...	1	...	1	...	1	100
TOTAL ...	21	3	3	2	8	38

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Religion.	Number of candidates.	NUMBER PASSED.				
		I Division.	II Division.	III Division.	Total.	Per-cent-age.
Hindus ...	133	8	22	23	53	43
Mahomedans ...	23	...	1	8	9	39
Christians ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others ...	1	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	157	8	23	36	67	43

CENTRAL INDIA.

Hindus ...	66	3	10	10	23	35
Mahomedans ...	12	...	3	2	5	41
Christians ...	1	...	...	1	1	100
Others ...	1	...	...	1	1	100
TOTAL ...	80	3	13	14	30	37

SCHOOL FINAL-EXAMINATION, 1900.

The number of candidates registered for the School Final-Examination was 369, of whom 189 passed, 178 failed and 2 were absent, and one was expelled.

Of the successful candidates, 59 passed in the First Division, 109 in the Second and 21 in the Third.

No candidates were sent up from the Agricultural School, Cawnpore, in Elementary Physics and Chemistry and Agriculture with Surveying only; *under Resolution No. 134 of the Syndicate Meeting of the 6th April, 1895.*

Of the 178 candidates who failed, 156 failed in English, 2 in Oral Test, 70 in History and Geography, 55 in Mathematics, 11 in Urdu or Hindi, 5 in Drawing, 41 in Physical Science, 6 in Book-keeping, 10 in Political Economy, and 78 in the Aggregate.

Number of candidates who failed in one subject only :—

English	...	...	...	...	46
Oral Test	...	...	...	...	<i>Nil.</i>
History and Geography	...	...	...	...	2
Mathematics	...	...	...	...	2
Elementary Physics and Chemistry	...	...	...	...	1
Agriculture with Surveying	...	...	...	...	<i>Nil.</i>
Drawing	...	...	...	...	Do.
Book-keeping	...	...	...	...	Do.
Political Economy	...	...	...	...	1
Urdu and Hindi	...	...	...	...	1

The following is a comparative statement of the total number of candidates, the number passed and the percentage of successful candidates from each Province for the years 1899 and 1900 :—

Provinces.	1899.			1900.		
	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage.
N.-W. P. and Oudh	286	166	58	301	165	55
Central Provinces	37	18	49	57	20	35
Central India ...	8	5	63	5	3	60
Rajputana ...	4	2	50	6	1	16
TOTAL ...	335	191	57	369	189	51

The following comparative table shows (1) the number of candidates who came up from each Province; (2) the Optional subjects taken up by them :—

Provinces.	Number of candidates.	OPTIONAL SUBJECTS.					NUMBER PASSED.			Total.
		Drawing.	Physical Science.	Book-keeping.	Political Economy.	Agriculture, &c.	I Division.	II Division.	III Division.	
N.-W. P. and Oudh	301	33	268	21	13	..	52	95	18	165
Central Provinces	57	6	46	..	11	..	7	12	1	20
Central India	5	1	4	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
Rajputana	6	..	4	3	..	..	..	..	1	1
TOTAL	369	40	322	24	24	..	59	109	21	189

The following is a classification of candidates according to the Stations or Centres at which they were examined and the Optional subjects and the Vernaculars for translation taken up by them:—

N.-W. P. AND OUDH.

Centres.	Number of candi- dates.	VERNACULAR.		OPTIONAL SUBJECTS.					LANGUAGES FOR TRANSLATION.					
		Urdu.	Hindi.	Drawing.	Physical Science.	Agriculture.	Book-keep- ing.	Political Economy.	Urdu.	Hindi.	Bengali.	Marhatti.	Gujerati.	English Com- position.
Agra	50	39	11	3	48	...	7	7	39	8	1	2	...	...
Allahabad	36	24	12	3	33	...	3	2	24	12	...	...	...	...
Aligarh	11	10	1	3	6	...	1	2	10	1	...	...	...	...
Almorah	4	1	3	...	1	...	4	2	1	3	...	...	...	...
Bareilly	45	42	3	8	37	...	...	...	42	3	...	...	...	...
Benares	34	26	8	...	34	...	...	...	24	7	...	...	...	...
Cawnpore	32	23	9	4	28	...	4	...	23	8	...	...	...	...
Fyzabad	16	15	1	4	12	...	...	...	15	1	...	...	...	...
Lucknow	34	31	3	4	30	...	...	...	31	3	...	...	...	...
Meerut	44	39	5	1	43	...	...	...	40	4	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	306	250	56	30	272	...	20	13	249	50	5	2	...	...

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Centres.	Number of candi- dates.	VERNACULARS.		OPTIONAL SUBJECTS.					LANGUAGES FOR TRANSLATION.					
		Urdu.	Hindi.	Drawing.	Physical Science.	Agriculture.	Book-keep- ing.	Political Economy.	Urdu.	Hindi.	Bengali.	Marhatti.	Gujerati.	English Com- position.
Hoshangabad	19	3	16	9	19	..	..	..	3	16	..	..	..	..
Jabalpur	26	2	24	1	15	..	..	11	2	24	..	..	..	..
Raipur	12	..	12	..	12	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	57	5	52	10	46	..	..	11	5	52	..	..	..	..

RAJPUTANA.

Ajmere	6	4	2	..	4	..	3	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	..
Jeypur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL	369	259	110	40	322	..	23	24	258	104	5	2	..	..	..

The number of candidates from each Province passed and the Religions professed, are shown in the following tables:—

Provinces.	Number of candidates.	NUMBER PASSED.					
		I Division.	II Division.	III Division.	Passed in Physical Science and Agriculture.	Total.	Percentage.
N.-W. P. & Oudh...	301	52	95	18	...	165	55
Central Provinces...	57	7	12	1	...	20	35
Central India ...	5	...	2	1	...	3	60
Rajputana ...	6	...	...	1	...	1	16
TOTAL ...	369	59	109	21	...	189	51

RELIGION.

N.-W. P. AND OUDH.

Religion.	Number of candidates.	NUMBER PASSED.					
		I Division.	II Division.	III Division.	Passed in Physical Science and Agriculture.	Total.	Percentage.
Hindus ...	245	45	80	15	...	140	57
Mahomedans ...	31	4	9	...	...	13	42
Christians ...	20	2	5	...	...	7	35
Others ...	5	1	1	3	...	5	100
* TOTAL ...	301	52	95	18	...	165	55

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Hindus ...	49	6	10	1	...	17	35
Mahomedans ...	7	1	2	...	...	3	43
Christians ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	57	7	12	1	...	20	35

CENTRAL INDIA.

Hindus ...	5	...	2	1	...	3	60
Mahomedans ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Christians ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	5	...	2	1	...	3	60

RAJPUTANA.

Provinces.	Number of candidates.	NUMBER PASSED.					Total.	Percentage.
		I Division.	II Division.	III Division.	Passed in Physical Science and Agriculture.			
Hindus ...	4	...	...	1	...		1	25
Mahomedans ...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
Christians ...	1	...	...	...	...		...	...
Others ...	1	...	...	...	...		...	...
TOTAL ...	6	...	...	1	...		1	16

SPECIAL VERNACULAR EXAMINATION, 1900.

The number of candidates registered for the Special Vernacular Examination was 69. Of these 46 took up Urdu, 16 Hindi and 7 both.

Of the 69 candidates, 62 passed, 1 failed and 6 were absent.

Of the 62 candidates, who passed, 47 passed in Urdu, 14 in Hindi and 1 in both.

The following is a comparative statement of the total number of candidates, the number passed and the percentage of successful candidates from each Province for the year 1899 and 1900 :—

Provinces.	1899.			1900.		
	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage.
N.-W. P. & Oudh	99	67	68	64	57	89
Rajputana ...	5	4	80	4	4	100
Central Provinces	7	5	71	1	1	100
Central India ...	1	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	112	76	68	69	62	89

The following table shows the number of candidates who came up from each Province and the Vernaculars taken up by them :—

Provinces.	Number of candidates.	Urdu.	Hindi.	Both Urdu and Hindi.
N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	64	43	15	6
Rajputana ...	4	3	...	1
Central Provinces ...	1	...	1	...
Central India ...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	69	46	16	7

The number of candidates from each Province passed and the religions professed, are shown in the following tables :—

Provinces.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.
N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	64	57
Rajputana ...	4	4
Central Provinces ...	1	1
Central India ...	...	...
TOTAL ...	69	62

RELIGION.

N.-W. P. AND OUDH.

Religion.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.
Hindus ...	46	42
Mahomedans ...	18	15
Christians ...	...	...
Others ...	...	...
TOTAL ...	64	57

RAJPUTANA.

Hindus	...	...	3	3
Mahomedans	...	...	1	1
TOTAL	...	...	4	4

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Hindus	...	...	1	1
Mahomedans	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	...	...	1	1

CENTRAL INDIA.

Hindus	...	...	...	...
Mahomedans	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX B.

OR.

STATEMENT A.

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the University of Allahabad, from 1st January to 31st December, 1899.

DE.

Sl. No.	RECEIPTS.	Amount.		TOTAL AMOUNT.	Sl. No.	DISBURSEMENTS.	Amount.		TOTAL AMOUNT.
		Rs.	a. p.				Rs.	a. p.	
1	To opening balance on 1st January, 1899, in the Bank of Bengal (General a/c) ...	53,87	12 10	55,052 11 3	1	By Permanent Establishment	9,958	11 9	11,778 7 3
	" Do. do. (Reserve Fund a/c) ...	1,184	14 5		2	Office Rent Allowance ...	840	0 0	
2	Do. do. (M. L. V. a/c) ...	108	13 2	...	3	Office Contingencies ...	302	11 6	33,305 8 0
3	Do. do. (I. G. M. a/c) ...	45	2 0		4	Service Postage Stamps ...	540	0 0	
4	Do. do. (C. E. S. a/c) ...	...	...	...	5	Telegrams ...	70	4 0
5	Do. do. (G. M. F. a/c) ...	126	4 8		6	Advertisement ...	63	12 0	
6	Do. do. (L. M. F. a/c) ...	454	0 3	734 4 1	7	Remuneration to Examiners (Law) ...	6,601	0 0	11,778 7 3
	" Do. do. (L. M. F. a/c) ...	...	...			Remuneration to Examiners (Arts & Science) ...	26,704	8 0
7	Do. do. Cash in hand	30 0 0		Bonuses to clerks & servants	639	0 0	33,305 8 0
	Total opening balance ...	...	...	55,816 15 4	8	Examination expenses at Centres ...	1,016	4 3
8	To fees for :- 1900 Exams. (Received in 1899):—			...	9	Printing (Miscellaneous) Minutes, Rolls, Forms, &c. &c.	3,440	6 6	2,396 13 0
	" " " Honours in Law Exam., 1899				10	Printing (Confidential) Examination Papers, Arts, Science and Law	2,396	13 0	
	" " " LL.B. Exam., 1899	3,150	0 0	100 0 0	11	Printing (Answer-Books)...	715	8 0	11,778 7 3
	" " " 1st D.Sc. Exam., 1900	100	0 0		12				

" 2nd D.Sc.	do.	...	30	0	0	13	"	Travelling allowance and diet-money to Oral Examiners and Moderators	167	0	0	12,917	14	3
" 3rd D.Sc.	do.	...	270	0	0	14	"	Fee for Tabulator, 1899, Examinations	300	0	0	58,001	13	6
" M.A.	do.	...	1,550	0	0	15	"	Fee for Superintending Allahabad Centre Examinations	1,615	0	0			
" B.A.	do.	...	7,830	0	0	16	"	Fee of Auditor for auditing account of 1898	100	0	0			
" Intermediate do. (S.C.)	do.	...	11,960	0	0	17	"	Transit charges for Answer-books sent to Superintendents Centres, and Examiners	128	6	6			
" Entrance do. (S.C.)	do.	...	12,140	0	0	18	"	Furniture account	...					
" Do. (P. C.)	do.	...	7,504	0	0	19	"	Pensionary Contribution for Head Clerk paid to Government Treasury	75	0	0			
" School Final Exam.	...	...	3,690	0	0	20	"	Hill allowance	...					
" Special Verif. Exam.	...	...	152	0	0	21	"	University Sports and Tournaments	1,000	0	0			
" Under Regulation 8 (a)	...	...	...			22	"	Purchase of Academics...	1,284	8	0			
9 " fees for Duplicate certificates	...	...	48,376	0	0	23	"	Examination fees refunded	40	0	0			
10 " fees of Gown Fund (Diplomas)	...	...	140	0	0	24	"	Invested Fund's charges (vide Statement B)—						
11 " Sale-proceeds of University publication (Calendar and Minutes)	...	...	780	0	0		"	Do. do. (M. L. V. a/c)	34	8	0			
12 " Compensation received from E.I.R. for destruction by fire of answer-books in transit	...	...	32	4	10		"	Do. do. (I. G. M. a/c)	47	8	0			
			73	1	0		"	Do. do. (C. E. S. a/c)	420	0	0			
							"	Do. do. (G. M. F. a/c)	246	0	0			
Carried over	...	...	1,05,218	5	2		"	Carried over	...					
												58,749	13	6

STATEMENT A—(concluded.)

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the University of Allahabad, from 1st January to 31st December, 1899.

CR.

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD.

RECEIPTS.	Amount.	TOTAL AMOUNT.	DISBURSEMENTS.	Amount.	TOTAL AMOUNT.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
13 To Brought forward...	...	1,06,218 5 2	By Invested Funds—	...	55,749 13 6
Interest received on Invested Funds (<i>vide</i> Statement B)—			Do. do. (L. M. F. a/c)	146 0 0	
Do. do. M. L. V. a/c ...	35 0 0		Do. do. (Reserve Fund a/c) ...	3 8 0	149 3 0
Do. do. L. G. M. a/c ...	52 8 0		Total disbursements during the year ...	...	58,899 5 6
Do. do. C. E. S. a/c ...	420 0 0		By closing balance on 31st December, 1899, in the Bank of Bengal—		
Do. do. G. M. F. a/c ...	248 8 0		Do. (General a/c) ...	45,267 5 3	} 47,743 11 7
Do. do. L. M. F. a/c ...	268 13 2		Do. (Reserve Fund a/c) ...	2,476 6 5	
Do. do. Reserve Fund a/c ...	1,295 0 0	2,319 13 2	Do. (M. L. V. a/c) ...	109 5 2	
			Do. (L. G. M. a/c) ...	50 2 0	
			Do. (C. E. S. a/c) ...	...
			Do. (G. M. F. a/c) ...	728 12 8	865 1 3
			Do. (L. M. F. a/c) ...	576 13 5	30 0 0
			Do. (Cash in hand) ...	...
Total receipts during the year	...	51,721 3 0	Total closing balance ...	...	48,638 12 10
GRAND TOTAL ...	...	1,07,538 2 4	GRAND TOTAL ...	...	1,07,538 2

DR.

STATEMENT B.

CR.

Statement of Securities in the Bank of Bengal appertaining to the MOHAN LAL VISHNU LAL PANDE Endowment Fund.

Government Promissory Note of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Loan of 1865, No. 064856 for Rs.1,000 : total Rs.1,000.

Account of MOHAN LAL VISHNU LAL PANDE Endowment Fund (1st January to 31st December, 1899).

Month and date.	RECEIPTS.	REMARKS.		Month and date.	DISBURSEMENTS.	Amount.	REMARKS.
		Amount.					
1899.				1899.			
1st Jan, ...	To opening balance in the Bank of Bengal	Rs. a. p. 108 13 2		1st June ...	By bill paid Messrs J. Boseck & Co. for Medals	Rs. a. p. 34 0 0	Awarded to Moham-mad Usman, Muir Central College.
13th May ...	„ Interest (1st half-year)	17 8 0		...	...
11th Nov. ...	„ „ (2nd do.)	17 8 0		31st Dec. ...	„ bill paid Income-tax and commission ...	0 8 0	Abhaya Charan Mukerji, Canning College.
				„ „ „	„ closing balance in the Bank of Bengal	109 5 2	
	TOTAL ...	143 13 2			TOTAL ...	143 13 2	

Dr.

STATEMENT B—(continued.)

Statement of Securities in the custody of the Bank of Bengal appertaining to the IKBAL ALI Gold Medal Endowment Fund.

Cr.

Government Promissory Notes of 3½ per cent. Loan of 1865, Nos. 064549 for Rs.1,000 and 064550 for Rs.500 : total Rs.1,500.
 Account of IKBAL ALI Gold Medal Endowment Fund (1st January to 31st December, 1899).

Month and date.	RECEIPTS.	Amount.	REMARKS.	Month and date.	DISBURSEMENTS.	Amount.	REMARKS.
1899.				1899.			
1st Jan. ...	To opening balance in the Bank of Bengal,			1st June ...	By bill paid Messrs. J. Roseck & Co. for Medals	Rs. a. p. 47 0 0	
13th May ...	" Interest (1st instalment)	45 2 0		31st Dec. "	" bill paid Income-tax and commission ...	0 8 0	Awarded to— Maksud Ali Khan, Muir Central Col- lege.
1st Nov. ...	" Interest (2nd instalment)	26 4 0		" " "	" closing balance in the Bank of Bengal	50 2 0	
	TOTAL ...	97 10 0			TOTAL ...	97 10 0	

Dr. STATEMENT B—(continued.) Cr.

Statement of Securities in the custody of the Bank of Bengal appertaining to the SIR CHARLES ELLIOTT Endowment Fund.

Debentures of the North-Western Provinces Club, 7 per cent., Nos. 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 315, 316, 317 and 318 of Rs. 500 each : total 6,000.

Account of SIR CHARLES ELLIOTT Endowment Fund (1st January to 31st December, 1899).

Month and date.	RECEIPTS.	Amount.	REMARKS.	Month and date.	DISBURSEMENTS.	Amount.	REMARKS.
1899.		Rs. a. p.		1899.		Rs. a. p.	
1st Jan. ...	To opening balance in the Bank of Bengal	...		23rd March,	By bill paid Principal, Muir Central College, for Scholarship of 1898 (1st instalment) ...	210 0 0	Awarded to— Brij Lal, B.A., Muir Central College.
5th Jan. ...	" Interest (1st instalment) ...	210 0 0		9th August,	" bill paid Principal, Muir Central College, for Scholarship of 1898 (2nd instalment) ...	210 0 0	
11th July ...	" Interest (2nd instalment) ...	210 0 0		31st Dec. ...	" closing balance in the Bank of Bengal	...	
	TOTAL ...	420 0 0			TOTAL ..	420 0 0	

CR.

STATEMENT B—(continued.)

Dr. *Statement of Securities in the custody of the Bank of Bengal appertaining to the GRIFFITH Memorial Endowment Fund.*

Government Promissory Notes of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Loan of 1842-43, Nos. 042307 for Rs.500, 042310 for Rs.500, 045520 for Rs.500 and 045519 for Rs.100... or Rs.1,600 } Total Rs.7,100.
 Government Promissory Notes of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Loan of 1865, Nos. 064545 for Rs.1,000, 064546 for Rs.1,000, 064547 for Rs.1,000, and 064548 for Rs.2,500 ... or " 5,500 }

Account of GRIFFITH Memorial Endowment Fund (1st January to 31st December, 1899).

Month and date.	RECEIPTS.	Amount.	REMARKS.	Month and date.	DISBURSEMENTS.	Amount.	REMARKS.
1899				1899.			
1st Jan. ...	To opening balance in Bank of Bengal ...	Rs. a. p. 126 4 8		9th Aug. ...	By bill paid Principal, Sanskrit College, Benares ...	Rs. a. p. 245 0 0	Awarded to Students.
11th Feb. ...	" Interest, 1842-43 (1st half-year) ...	28 0 0		3rd Dec. ...	" Income-tax and commission ...	1 0 0	Prizes and Medals.
5th Aug. ...	" Interest, 1842-43 (2nd half-year) ...	28 0 0		"	" closing balance in the Bank of Bengal	128 12 8	
13th May ...	" Interest, 1865 (1st half-year) ...	96 4 0		"	"		
13th Nov. ...	" Interest, 1865 (2nd half-year) ...	96 4 0		"	"		
	TOTAL ...	374 12 8			TOTAL ...	374 12 8	

DR.

STATEMENT B—(continued.)

CR.

The LUMSDEN Memorial Endowment Fund Account.

Government Promissory Notes aggregating Rs.700, held in trust by the Treasurer Charitable Endowments, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Account of LUMSDEN Memorial Fund (1st January to 31st December, 1899).

Month and date.	RECEIPTS.	REMARKS.		Month and date.	DISBURSEMENTS.	Amount.	REMARKS.
		Amount.	Rs. a. p.				
1899.				1899.			
1st Jan. ...	To opening balance in the Bank of Bengal	454	0 3	1st June ...	By bill paid Messrs. J. Boseck & Co. for LL.B. Gold Medal (1897) ...	50	0 0 Awarded to— Norotan Mal, 1898, LL.B. Examination, Muir Central College, and Syed Hakim Ahmad, Lashkar College, Gwalior.
21st June ...	" Interest order ...	134	6 7	9th Aug. ...	" bill paid Principal, Lashkar College, Persian Scholarship for 1898 ...	96	0 0
5th Dec. ...	" " " ...	134	6 7	31st Dec. ...	" closing balance in the Bank of Bengal	576	13 5
	TOTAL ...	722	13 5		TOTAL ...	722	13 5

Cr.

STATEMENT B—(concluded.)

Statement of Securities in the custody of the Bank of Bengal appertaining to the Reserved Fund of the University of Allahabad.

Dr.

Government Promissory Notes of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Loan of 1842-43, Nos. 042289 for Rs.2,000, 042160 for Rs.5,000, 044859 for Rs.1,000 and 213441 for Rs.5,000	or Rs. 13,000
Government Promissory Notes of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Loan of 1854-55, Nos. 008354 for Rs.6,000, 040374 for Rs.1,000, 040470 for Rs.1,000, and 040627 for Rs.2,000	or " 10,000
Government Promissory Note of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Loan of 1865, Nos. 048539 for Rs.5,000 ...	or " 5,000
Government Promissory Notes of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Loan of 1879, Nos. 007567 for Rs.5,000, and 007566 for Rs.1,000	or " 6,000
	Total Rs.34,000.

Account of the Reserve Fund of the University of Allahabad (1st January to 31st December, 1899).

Month and date.	RECEIPTS.	REMARKS.		Month and date.	DISBURSEMENTS.	REMARKS.	
		Amount.	Rs. a. p.			Amount.	Rs. a. p.
1899				1899.			
1st Jan. ...	To opening balance in the Bank of Bengal ...	1,184	14	31st Dec. ...	By bill paid Income-tax and commission ...	3	8
18th Jan. ...	Interest, 1854-55 (1st half-year) ...	175	0	"	" closing balance in the Bank of Bengal	2,476	6
11th July ...	" " 1854-55 (2nd half-year) ...	175	0	"	"	14	5
19th Jan. ...	" " 1879 (2nd half of 1898 and 1st half of 1899) ...	210	0				
	" " 1879 (2nd half of 1899) ...	105	0				
19th July ...	" " 1842-43 (1st half-year) ...	227	8				
11th Feb. ...	" " 1842-43 (2nd half-year) ...	227	8				
5th Aug. ...	" " 1865 (1st half-year) ...	87	8				
13th May ...	" " 1865 (2nd half-year) ...	87	8				
11th Nov. ...	" " ...						
	TOTAL	2,479	14		TOTAL	2,479	14
		5				5	

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